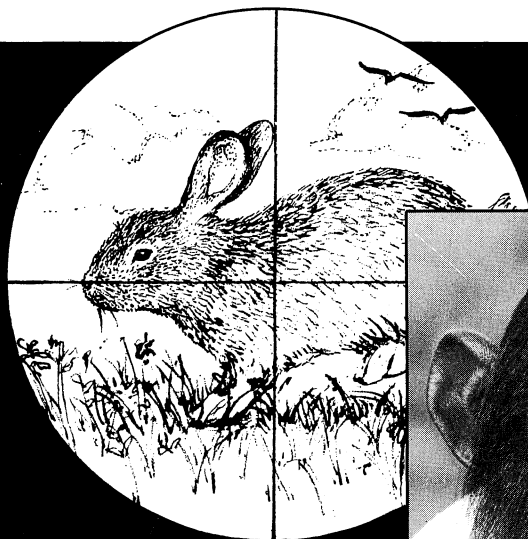


The Humane Society news

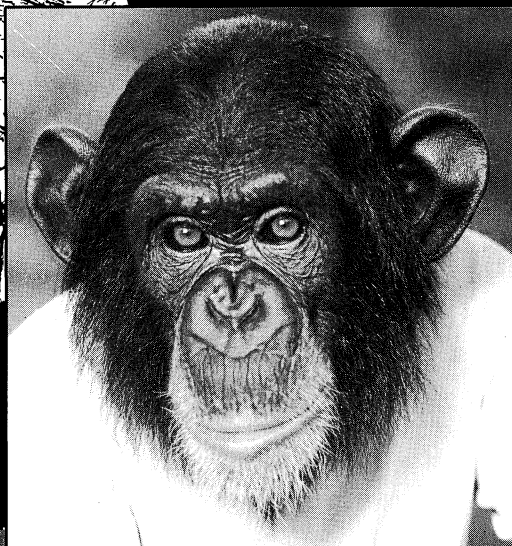
OF THE UNITED STATES

Summer 1982
Vol.27 No.3



**Animals' Status
in Society**

**Conflict over
"Talking" Chimps**



Horse Racing Hearings

Joint Rodeo Policy Statement

During the past several years The Humane Society of the United States and the American Humane Association have differed widely in their respective policies regarding rodeos and the ways in which each approached the rodeo issue. Indeed, so apparent were these differences that the rodeo industry exploited them to their own advantage, using the name and position of the AHA to neutralize the protests and objections to rodeo being advanced by The HSUS. It is with much enthusiasm that I tell you this difference no longer exists.

On March 3, 1982, officers of both organizations met together and adopted the following position statement on rodeo, a statement formally approved by The HSUS Board of Directors at its May 5 meeting:

"The Humane Society of the United States and the American Humane Association are opposed to rodeos because they result in torment, harassment, and stress being inflicted upon the participating animals and expose rodeo stock to the probability of pain, injury, or death. We denounce this type of unnecessary exploitation and the use of devices such as electric prods, sharpened sticks, spurs, flank straps, and other rodeo tack which cause animals to react violently. We find these abuses cannot be justified."

"We have determined that professionally sanctioned rodeos often ignore the established guidelines intended to prevent cruelty. Furthermore, we have determined that abuse and suffering occur during non-sanctioned or amateur competitions and especially when animals are used repetitively for practice. Therefore, we believe that a program of official humane supervision cannot effectively prevent the cruelties inherent in rodeo."

"The HSUS and the AHA contend that rodeos are not an accurate or harmless portrayal of ranching skills; rather, they display and encourage an insensitivity to and acceptance of brutal treatment of animals in the name of sport. Such callous disregard of our moral obligations toward other living creatures has a negative impact on society as a whole and on impressionable children in particular. It is, therefore, our mutual policy to oppose all rodeos, to educate the public about our humane objections, and to encourage like-minded individuals and groups to seek the elimination of rodeo cruelties through programs of local activism."

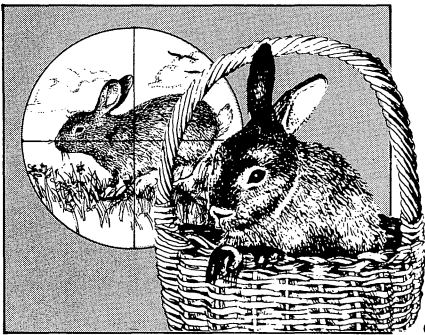
Copies of this statement have been mailed to 2,187 animal-welfare organizations and animal-control agencies throughout the United States inviting them to adopt this statement as their own rodeo policy. Further, The HSUS is in the process of launching a major campaign opposing rodeo.

This landmark event, bringing together the American Humane Association and The Humane Society of the United States on this important issue, has the potential for dealing rodeo in this country a very damaging blow.



John A. Hoyt

president's
perspective



The Status of Animals in Society

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The legal and social status of animals is not based on any objective criteria but on each animal's value to society.



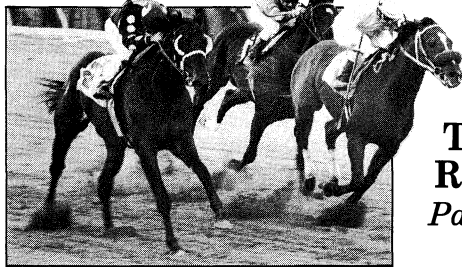
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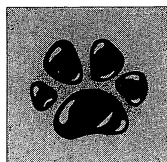
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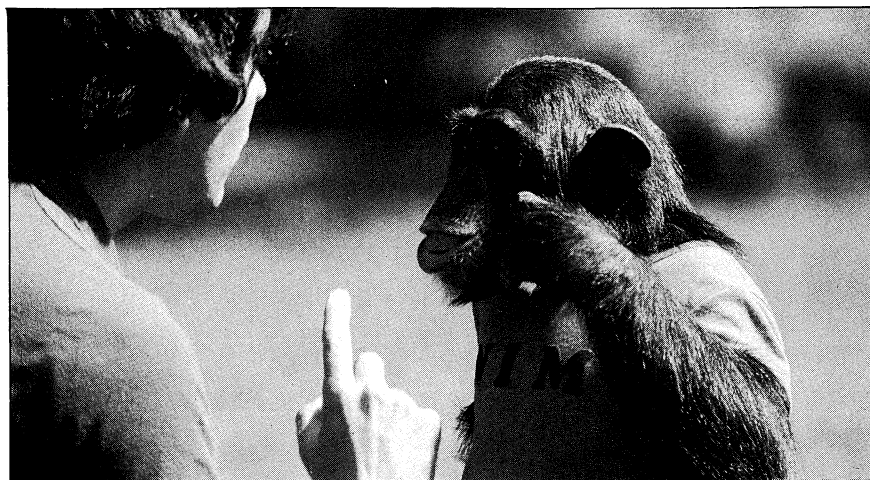
TRACKS

Second Chance for Chimps

Due to the intervention of The HSUS, two famous chimpanzees taught to communicate with people through sign language have been spared years of isolation in a laboratory as part of human hepatitis-vaccine research.

The "talking" chimps, Nim Chimpsky and Ally, are owned by the University of Oklahoma, and in their younger days were used in celebrated studies on the capacity of non-human primates to learn language. Both spent years undergoing intensive socialization with human researchers learning to communicate through the sign language used by deaf people. When budget cutbacks forced Oklahoma to dispose of the chimps, New York University's Laboratory for Experimental Medicine and Surgery in Primates (LEMSIP) arranged to take the animals for ongoing hepatitis research.

The specter of chimps used to a regimen of benevolent human care being confined for years to the sterile, callous environment of a lab was unacceptable to The HSUS and the thousands of people who learned of the chimps' plight on CBS television. We immediately began our search for a suitable permanent facility for the chimps,



—Dr. H.S. Terrace

Before his recent round-trip to a New York Lab, Nim communicated with researchers in celebrated language studies conducted by Professor H.S. Terrace.

operating under an agreement with LEMSIP Director J. Moor-Jankowski that he would release Ally and Nim as soon as such a place was found. Within a matter of days, The HSUS had located a primate facility in Texas willing to accept the animals and a donor who was willing to provide funds for the construction of a spacious outdoor enclosure for Nim and Ally.

By that time, Moor-Jankowski had changed his mind and refused to release the animals before a study already in progress was completed—nine months to a year from then. He did agree to

spare Ally and Nim from a planned four-year study but said he needed them to test a new vaccine. The HSUS continued to press for the chimps' immediate release.

Events, however, overtook Moor-Jankowski's plans. The public furor resulting from the publicity prompted New York University to send the chimps back to Oklahoma only two weeks after their arrival at LEMSIP. Nim and Ally, according to *The New York Times*, were sent by truck back to Oklahoma in late June, where they reportedly will be used in a breeding program.

Pounds of Trouble

More and more people in both the animal-welfare and research communities are turning their attention to the practice of releasing dogs and cats from public and private shelters for use in research. In the past few years, several states, including New York and Connecticut, have repealed laws that required pounds and shelters to turn over unclaimed pets to laboratories. Legislation to make

the practice illegal is currently under consideration in California (see "Around the Regions").

Researchers, however, are not giving up this easy access to research subjects without a fight. In response to successful court action initiated by The HSUS's Great Lakes Regional Office last fall, a veterinarian member of the state legislature introduced a bill to make it easier for animal dealers to acquire dogs and cats to sell for research.

In light of all this activity, The

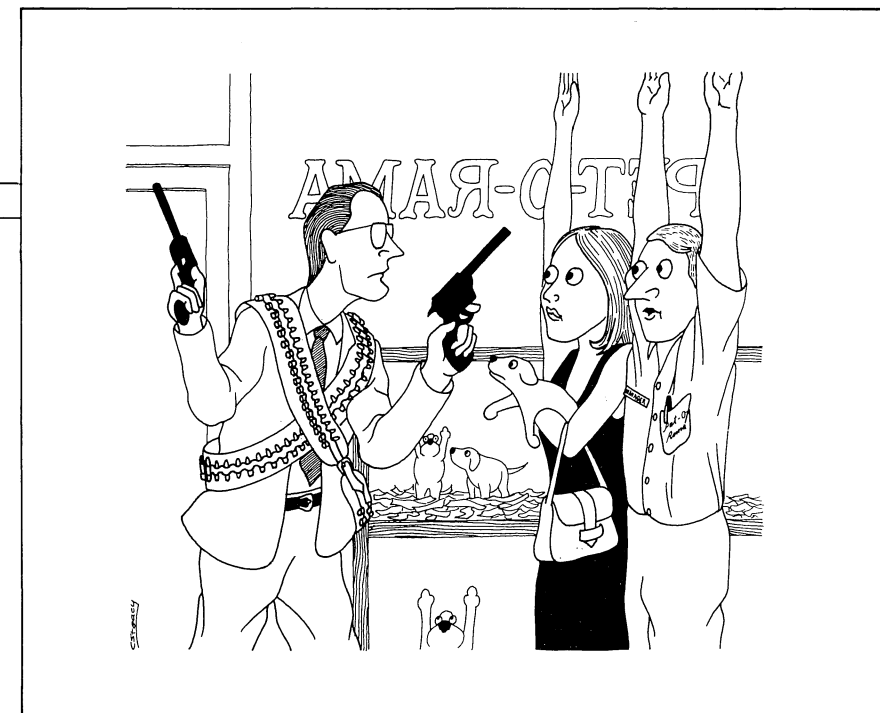
HSUS has made the abolition of pound seizure a priority. We have hired a law student to spend the summer developing materials on the issue in preparation for next year's state legislative battles. The first of those materials, "Questions and Answers about the Release of Pound and Shelter Animals for Experimentation," is now available from The HSUS for \$2.50 for 50 copies. This fact sheet will be particularly useful if your town or county government is currently wrestling with this issue.

"Don't Buy Here"

Apparently, The HSUS *Close-Up Report* on puppy mills published last year is having wide-ranging repercussions in the pet shop business. Listen to this report from *Pet Business* magazine:

"According to the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC), Big Brother and some of his cousins are watching pet shops. It is the result of The Humane Society of the U.S. *Close-Up Report* on 'puppy mills.' TV news teams in some cities have visited pet shops to see if the report is accurate and the result seems to be a press highly critical of stores in some cases. Several states are even considering laws to restrict pet shop sales of a number of animals including dogs.

"In a recent newsletter to the industry, PIJAC's General Counsel, Marshall Meyers said, 'It appears that the threat of reducing government regulation and the possible elimination of certain jobs have caused several enforcement agents to indulge in what must be characterized as over-zealous activities. A number of local inspectors have posed as FBI agents; have



threatened person [sic] with 200 years in jail if they do not cooperate; urged people to lie; advised people they do not need a lawyer because all that was involved was a misdemeanor and no jail; brandished guns; publicly stated that all persons involved in the wildlife trade are "crooks"; announced to store customers, with guns drawn, "Don't buy here, this store is under investigation"; conducted warrantless searches; confiscated dogs, cats, wildlife, and records; claimed that a number of foreign government officials are corrupt; stated

that it is not proper to sell animals for profit; interrogated people at odd hours of the night without warrants; advised people not to take the advice of their lawyers; and all the while running around like Batman and Robin teams. If only a small percentage of the allegations are true, it is a sad commentary on the law enforcement policies of Federal and state officials. But in any event, it is a situation which the pet industry must accept as real: certain of these law enforcement activities are justified due to the actions of a few."

Pet Shop Blues

And in another puppy-mill campaign development, *Pet Age* magazine reports a number of pet shops have discontinued selling purebred puppies in the Cincinnati area, at least partially as a result of the negative publicity The HSUS has given the puppy-mill problem. In an article in the April, 1982, issue, several pet-shop owners gave reasons for dropping purebred pups from their inventories: number one on the list was "negative publicity from The Humane Society of the United States." Also cited were "poor quality of 'puppy-mill' animals, the higher

price of puppies, the overall state of the U.S. economy, and increased competition."

"There were a lot of reasons why our dog business had to be dropped. One of the big things... was all of the negative publicity pet-shop dogs received from the so-called 'animal-welfare' groups," reported one shop owner.

"Puppy mills do exist, and they are giving the entire industry a bad image," reported another.

That pet-industry publications themselves are admitting the HSUS puppy-mill campaign is influencing consumers is good news for everyone who wants puppy mills part of ancient history.

No Bad Dogs

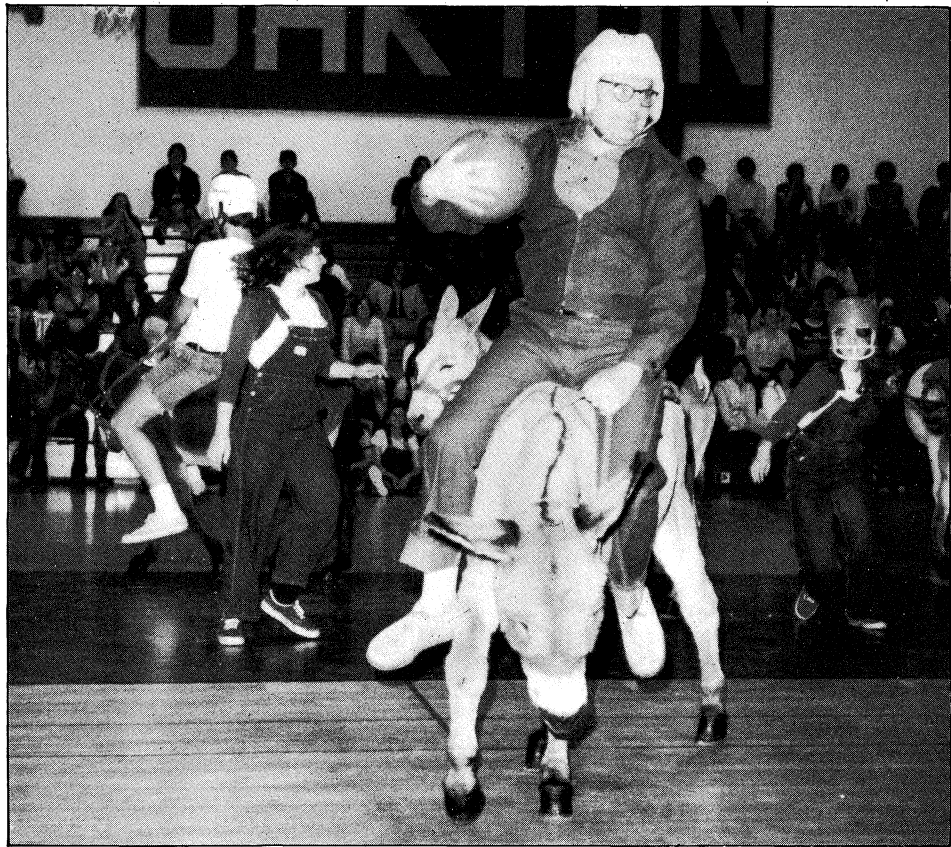
This spring, the renowned British dog trainer and television star Barbara Woodhouse toured the U.S. promoting her new book *No Bad Dogs* and answering the questions of thousands of perplexed dog owners nationwide.

Does she prefer to work with purebred dogs or mongrels? asked *The HSUS News*. "I love a mutt just as much as I love a purebred," assured Woodhouse. "A dog is a dog to me—I don't care what it is. Any dog can be trained so long as

(continued on page 31)

Events that abuse animals for charity pose problems for sponsors, participants, and animal protectionists.

Cruelty For A "Good Cause"



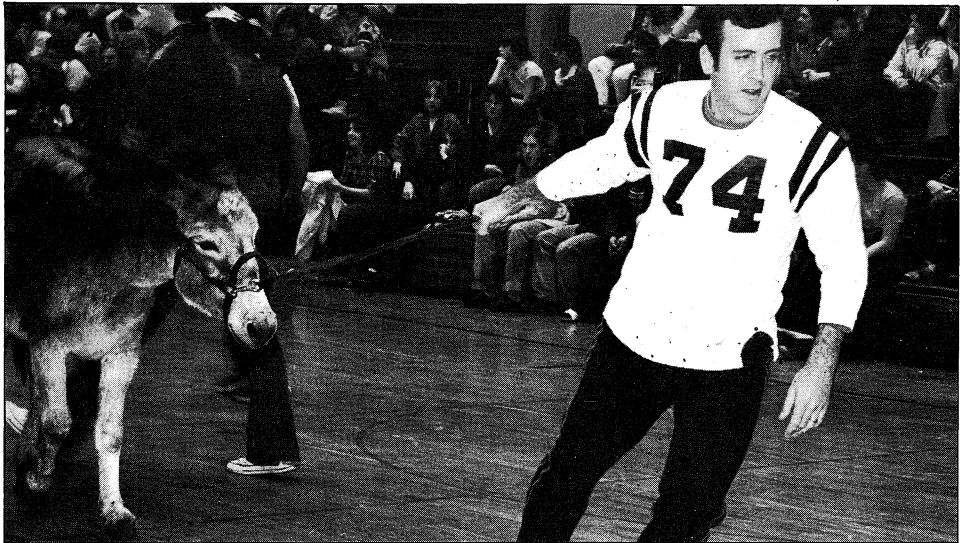
by Julie Rovner

When Guy Wharton, Executive Director of the Easter Seal Society of Central California, first looked at plans for his 1982 spring carnival, he didn't stop to consider whether the proposed greased-pig contest might pose any problems.

"You know how it is," he said later. "I was always 'an hour late and a dime short.' The whole event was really being put together by our volunteers. It didn't dawn on me that there might be anything wrong with it."

However, a letter from The HSUS's West Coast Regional Office warning of the cruelty and stress involved in covering a pig with grease and having it chased by dozens of children got Wharton's attention. "Of course, I immediately called the event off," he said. "I really appreciated being told. These things are just a matter of education, and I was guilty of not stopping to think that it might hurt the animal."

This story had a happy ending. The carnival went off as planned—without the greased pig—and at least one more charity group discovered it's not a good idea to use live-animal events to raise money. Unfortunately, for every Guy Wharton, there are dozens of other well-intentioned administrators of charitable organizations who "don't stop to think" or are lured with promises of big money by slick promoters into using events such as donkey basketball, armadillo races, and rattlesnake roundups to raise money for their worthy causes. When humane societies or private citi-



Fun for everyone but the donkeys, donkey basketball pits students and faculty members against each other for charity.

zens rightly object to the exploitation and potential for cruelty involved, one nonprofit group ends up fighting another in an ugly media battle.

Consider the case of the Paint Branch High School of Montgomery County, Maryland. In 1981, it held a donkey-basketball game to raise funds for the drama department.

(Donkey basketball uses "trained" donkeys provided by a commercial promoter as mounts for human volunteers who try to dribble and shoot the basketball from donkey-back in a gymnasium or other facility.)

"I knew of some other high schools that had [donkey-basketball] games, and they made a lot of money from them," said Paint Branch Principal Steven Dickoff. "I didn't know there was any problem in the community about cruelty to animals, but, after we began to publicize it, I started getting complaints."

By then, Dickoff explained, it was "too late" to cancel the event; the contract with the promoters had already been signed and the money promised. Despite pickets from a local animal-protection group, the game was held. Whether due to the negative publicity, the cost of hiring the promoter, or just a general lack of interest, the event lost money, Dickoff reported. Would he think twice about allowing such an event to be held in his school again? "I'd think half a dozen times. Now I know there's a segment of the community that finds this wrong." This year, a student talent show raised several hundred dollars for the drama department.

Greased-pig contests and donkey basketball are only two events in the myriad popular as fund-raisers for church groups, Jaycees, chambers of commerce, and other charities. It's easy for humane societies to object to a rodeo exploiting animals for profit, but it can be uncomfortable for anyone to dissuade people from participating in an event to help crippled children or feed the poor.

It's not hard to see why live-animal events are so popular as fund-raisers. As Judy Rodgers, Director of the Wichita Falls (Texas) chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Association pointed out, "Animals attract attention. You need to bring people out to raise money. It's just a fact of life. The armadillo is real popular around here." Her group sponsored an armadillo race as a fund-raiser.

Events involving a professional fund-raiser selling services to a charity are common because "they are heavily promoted by animal exploiters looking to make money," said HSUS Director of Field Services and Investigations Frantz Dantzler, who estimates The HSUS acts on or investigates 40-50 such fund-raisers annually. "These are events that wouldn't be tremendously popular by themselves, but, if you get a group that can draw on the community to support a good cause, you can draw quite a crowd."

According to Dantzler, charities like the animal events because "the promoter does all the work. All they have to do is make a few posters and show up."

In the vast majority of cases, there is no desire on the part of the charities to inflict suffering. "The organizations that sponsor these things are good-intentioned and working for good causes," said David Wheeler, Director of Animal Control for Montgomery County. "They wouldn't want to harm animals. They just don't realize what they are doing."

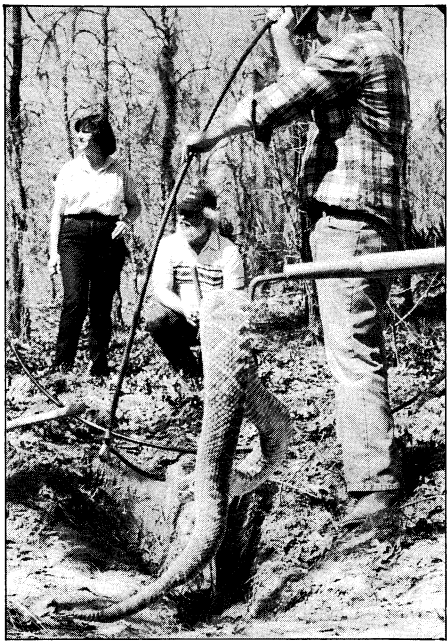
That view was confirmed by Wichita Falls MDA Director Rodgers. "I'm an animal lover," she protested, "But I didn't feel [her armadillo race] was going to be harmful to the armadillos. These particular animals are raised to be raced, and we had very strict rules about how they should be treated."

According to Dantzler, an animal doesn't have to be severely injured or killed for these unnecessary events to be labeled cruel. "People normally think of cruelty as blood dripping off an animal or other visual sign of anguish. But if those signs aren't evident, that doesn't mean cruelty isn't involved."

The worst events, he believes, are commercial enterprises such as donkey-basketball games and armadillo races because the animals are stressed not only during the performances, but also during transit. Animals frequently must perform more than once a day; they may be fed and watered infrequently or at odd times to prevent "accidents" in school buildings or auditoriums; and they may end up living in inappropriate cages or trucks. Last May, nine basketball donkeys were killed when their truck caught fire; they burned to death because the owner had a trailer attached to the back of the truck and could not open the tail gate to free the animals.

Recognizing that live-animal events may be cruel and actually stopping them are two very different things. Sometimes, a little quiet persuasion can do the trick. "Indicate to the group sponsoring the activity that what they view as wholesome and humorous entertainment is not viewed that way by everyone," advises Dantzler. "You may convince them that the negative publicity will do them more harm than good."

"There are some limitations on what we can do," said Animal Control Director Wheeler. "You can't, legally, assume something's going to go wrong, although something usually does. You just can't put animals in that type of situation



Rattlesnake roundups, where snakes are dug out of burrows during hibernation and displayed, are popular as fund-raisers in the southeast.

without something bad happening—either to the animals or the people.”

“If we find out in time, we work with the organization to minimize the problem,” he said. “Usually, though, by the time we get word, the contract has been signed and it’s too late to cancel the event.”

If you are not having any luck with the local sponsoring group, you might appeal to the parent organization, if there is one. When The HSUS and the humane society in Wichita Falls couldn’t convince the local chapter of the Muscular Dystrophy Association to cancel its armadillo race, HSUS President John Hoyt sent a sharply worded telegram to the national MDA offices in New York. As a result, a memo was sent from the Dallas regional director advising local groups that “no one is to plan or commit to this type of event or any event involving live animals.” That memo was, in turn, attached to another concerning the use of live animals as fund-raisers and both sent out to more than 150 regional directors. “Because plans for the [Wichita Falls] event were so far along, we had to let that one go,” said Craig Wood, Director of Public Health Education for the national MDA. “But we were able to head off another one planned for another town.”

Martha Armstrong, Executive Director of the Arlington (Virginia) Animal Welfare League, achieved similar success when she was at a humane society in Memphis, Tennessee. Donkey-basketball was a popular activity there.

“Usually by the time we found out about a game, it was too late to get them to cancel it,” she said. “The best we could do was give them a lot of bad press to try to drop the attendance, which is sad because you don’t want to keep a school from making money for things that may really be essential. On the other hand, you don’t want people raising money at the expense of some poor critter that has no choice in the matter.”

Tired of “putting out brushfires,” her organization finally approached the city’s school board to have donkey-basketball banned once and for all.

“At first they just snickered,” she said, “but when we explained the cruelty involved with the event, how the animals were pulled, pushed, and beaten during the games, and showed them our documented cases of kids who’d been bitten and kicked and donkeys hurt,” they began to take notice. It took several months and a lot of pressure to get the board to act, but it finally voted not to allow any more donkey basketball in the public schools.

One consolation for animal protectionists is that people who truly don’t want to hurt animals don’t make the same mistake twice. And, advises Animal-Control Director Wheeler, a little prevention can alleviate a lot of cruelty. “The key is education,” he said. “Get the word out that events like these aren’t a good idea. Show what’s happened in the past.”

If you’re part of a group that’s planning a fund-raiser, be sure to discourage the use of live-animal events. Suggest car washes, bake sales, bike races—anything that doesn’t exploit animals. If you encounter a group that really wants to use animals in some way, suggest a fun pet show, where kids can bring their own pets to compete for prizes. The biggest or smallest pet, the dog with the longest tail or the wettest nose or the ugliest face can be big winners. No one gets hurt, everyone has a good time, and the same amount of money is raised.

If you encounter an event involving animal exploitation “for a good cause,” don’t assume the sponsor has cruel intentions. Said Guy Wharton, of Easter Seals, “Our groups are both in the helping profession and trying to prevent needless pain. We should be working together, not against each other.”

Fright plays a big part in an armadillo’s desire to run away from screaming onlookers during an armadillo race.



Accreditation: One Society’s Story

by Susan Bury Stauffer

The Mobile SPCA uses dedication and ingenuity to meet The HSUS’s rigorous standards for accreditation.

Ever since The HSUS created its accreditation program in 1978, it has tried to inspire animal-control agencies and humane societies to improve their services to animals and to their communities. Standards for accreditation are high—only 20 agencies have earned that distinction—but, in Mobile, Alabama, the Mobile SPCA has demonstrated that a small agency making concerted efforts in the right directions can pass The HSUS tests with flying colors.

The HSUS began its accreditation program to recognize formally those animal agencies providing quality animal care, operating effective programs, and utilizing responsible administrative practices in their communities. The agencies must have some mechanism for resolving individual animal problems, but they must also be working toward long-range solutions to problems such as pet overpopulation.

This can be a challenge even for a large, well-funded agency, but Mobile SPCA shows that it isn’t just dollars and cents that make a quality humane organization. The SPCA has met the accreditation standards with a staff that is all volunteer and an annual budget of only \$10,000.

An “unsheltered” agency, the SPCA is the product of a 1976 merger of two humane groups and serves a community of 364,000 people in Mobile and Mobile County.

Five volunteers maintain regular hours in a rented, two-room office,

and 20 additional volunteers are available for special assignments.

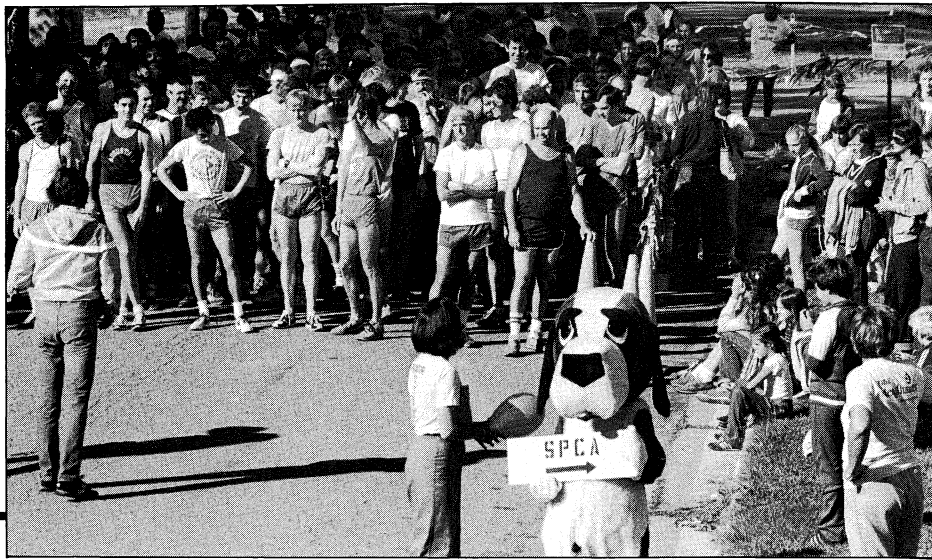
A Chance for Self-Examination

The director of the Mobile SPCA is Joan Richardson, whose interest in animal welfare was sparked one day several years ago when she saw another driver deliberately hit a dog on a highway. Shocked and concerned

at first by this kind of intentional cruelty, Richardson later expanded her interest to include wider-ranging issues such as pet overpopulation. She began attending HSUS-sponsored conferences and workshops. Eventually, she was able to join the humane movement as a full-time volunteer. “It got more rewarding as I became more involved,” she says.



One day, Joan Richardson received a phone call with the report that a Nubian goat was wandering behind a Ramada Inn near busy Rt. 1-65. “With the assistance of the residents of a nearby apartment complex, I captured Katie. She is now in a rural community north of Mobile with her new triplets.” Rescue efforts aren’t commonplace, but Mobile volunteers must be prepared for any animal-related eventuality.



Mobile's fund-raising "Run for Animals" attracted more than 250 competitors and earned SPCA press coverage as well as revenue.

Richardson learned about the accreditation program from HSUS staff members traveling in the Mobile area. "The chance for self-examination is the main reason Mobile SPCA applied for accreditation," she says. "I stressed to all volunteers in the very beginning that, even if we did not become accredited, the self-examination would be worth it."

To be accredited, humane agencies without shelters must serve as resources for their communities; conduct humane education programs; conduct cruelty investigation and animal rescue programs (unless these are being adequately provided by other agencies); and, if they handle animals at all, care for those animals properly, offering them for adoption only to people who have been thoroughly screened. They must also certify that 75 percent of the animals adopted have been neutered, either by the new owner or the agency itself.

Mobile SPCA began its accreditation process by filling out the lengthy HSUS application and including samples of its hand-out materials and forms. "We submitted lots of material," Richardson says. "When we put together the sample packet of our education materials, we were surprised ourselves at how much we have to offer."

The application showed, on paper, the SPCA did meet the basic accreditation standards outlined above; HSUS Accreditation Associate Bill Smith was then assigned to make the inspection visit. Smith suggested the

group upgrade its record-keeping procedures to document its activities and to prove that the 75 percent neutering requirement was being met. The HSUS provided sample forms for the SPCA to use as models.

Richardson says, "We found areas that we realized needed improvement, but we were also able to pat ourselves on the back a few times.... Sometimes you get so busy with the day-to-day problems, you don't have time to look at things—the good as well as the bad—as closely as you should."

Educating the Community

Mobile SPCA is influencing community attitudes toward animals through a number of public education efforts, starting with the youngsters in the Mobile County schools.

SPCA Education Director Betsy Hopson is an education counselor in the school system and she is able to incorporate animal programs into her regular school visits. Because of her efforts, the SPCA is recognized as an official resource agency by the school system.

Hopson gives puppet shows and other special presentations and teaches the children about proper animal care and responsible pet ownership.

Hopson also works closely with the regular classroom teachers, encouraging them to incorporate humane education in their activities. The SPCA gives teachers films and materials to duplicate for their own use.



The SPCA's "Pet a Friend" program brings explorers, pets, and nursing home residents together to ease the loneliness of institutional life for Mobile's elderly. Some of the animals used in these special, supervised visits are available for adoption; others, like this parrot, belong to volunteers.

Each year, SPCA volunteers make approximately 40 presentations to church groups, civic clubs, and other community organizations. They set up booths and displays in shopping malls and other public locations, and they participate in community fairs and events. They distribute about 26,000 pieces of literature annually.

Local radio and television stations have been very helpful to the SPCA in producing public service announcements.

The SPCA also maintains a resource library of animal information to make available to high school and college students. It is funded by donations; some Mobile residents also donate books and magazines.

In a joint project, the local Explorers post (part of the Boy Scouts), under the supervision of the SPCA, surveyed retail establishments that sell live animals in Mobile. The young people were introduced to the needs of various kinds of animals—and the SPCA got valuable background information on how animals are being handled in Mobile stores.

The SPCA Explorer Post was named "1981 Explorer Post of the Year," and the SPCA received a plaque from the national Explorers for outstanding community service.



Mobile's Explorer Post was named "1981 Post of the Year" for its work with the SPCA and the city's elderly.

Helping Animals

Among its programs for direct animal aid, Mobile SPCA maintains a lost-and-found registry for pets, handling about 60 calls in one recent six-month period.

The group also operates a placement service to match people who want pets with pets given up by their owners. Richardson says one of her reasons for applying for HSUS accreditation was to ensure that this program was being run properly. "We were doing things that shelters do but without the shelter. We were concerned about our pet adoption program. We *thought* we were doing things correctly, but we needed a second opinion."

Based on recommendations from The HSUS, the SPCA revised the program so that one volunteer was responsible for the follow-up calls made to ensure every animal in the placement program has found a good home and has been neutered. Richardson reports most people giving up or adopting animals through the program are willing to abide by the SPCA's neutering requirement because "the SPCA is trying to help."

SPCA volunteers are trained to screen prospective owners carefully and often make home inspections before placing animals. Each week, they advertise an animal that is available for adoption as a "Pet of the Week." A Mobile resident who recently adopted one of these animals says, "We called to see if Boots would be suitable for us. The real

question turned out to be: would we be suitable for Boots?"

A Good Relationship

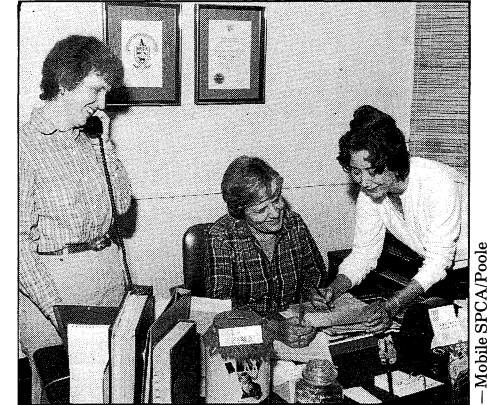
In addition to setting mandatory standards for accreditation, The HSUS also has elective standards organizations can strive to meet as an extra measure of success. For unsheltered humane organizations, one of the elective standards is "continuing activity designed to promote an effective animal-control program within the community."

The Mobile SPCA has developed a good working relationship with the city animal-control facility. Shelter Director Ed Marchand points out his staff and the SPCA have worked together on a number of projects. At the SPCA's urging, Animal Control Officer Richard Dunklin attended The HSUS's Animal Control Academy; there are plans to send other shelter employees to the Academy in the future.

Every One a Volunteer

When you ask Joan Richardson if her staff is entirely volunteer, she answers proudly, "Every one of us!" Some of her best volunteers have been people who got acquainted with the SPCA when they had animal-related problems themselves.

"We have found it does take a special person to listen to all the terrible stories day in and day out and not become disillusioned because we cannot always provide an immediate solution," Richardson says. "An im-



Office staffers Ila Miller, Joan Richardson, and Fontaine Ward man the phones for Mobile's all-volunteer SPCA.

portant part of our volunteer training is helping them understand what we can do to alleviate some of the problems."

The SPCA funds its operation with membership dues, donations (computer time from an area business, for example), and special gifts.

In November, 1980, the SPCA held its first "Run for the Animals," raising money from entry fees paid by more than 200 runners. The run attracted good press coverage and was such a success that it is now an annual event for the SPCA.

Positive Changes

Phyllis Wright, Director of The HSUS's Animal Sheltering and Control Department, oversees the accreditation program. She comments, "We're especially pleased to have the Mobile SPCA in our family of accredited organizations. A million dollar shelter doesn't necessarily make a great humane agency. What we look for in agencies applying for accreditation is how they're using what resources they have. We try to find out if they're solving and preventing community animal problems, and Mobile SPCA is certainly doing that."

Richardson says the accreditation process has helped the SPCA improve its programs. "It will be a wonderful experience to tell the public that we are accredited, but I see the greatest benefit to be internal. We will improve areas that need improving and do an even better job at the programs we have been doing well."

Susan Bury Stauffer is editor of Shelter Sense, published by The HSUS.

1982 Annual Conference of The Humane Society of the United States

Protecting Animals In Today's World

NOVEMBER 3-6, 1982
RADISSON FERNCROFT HOTEL



FERNCROFT VILLAGE
DANVERS, MASSACHUSETTS

Birthplace of the American humane movement, the Northeast will host The HSUS's Annual Conference in an eventful year. Our conference theme, "Protecting Animals in Today's World," has particular significance in light of the opposition we face from the scientific community, the horse racing establishment, and many others.

This year, in addition to its useful selection of workshops and membership events, The HSUS offers unique and provocative activities that address several of animal welfare's most volatile issues. Senior HSUS staff members and distinguished guest panelists will grapple with the future of laboratory animals and farm animals in strategy forums and a head-on debate over the trapping issue. In response to special requests, we have planned an animal-welfare administrators' symposium for those associated professionally with animal-welfare organizations to meet and exchange ideas. The HSUS's West Coast Regional Director Char Drennon will moderate this first-time offering.

Internationally known speaker and commentator Roger Caras will serve as The HSUS's program moderator. The HSUS's highly respected Dr. Amy Freeman Lee will provide her own special brand of inspiration and insight in her keynote address.

President John Hoyt will deliver his annual report to the membership.

The Institute for the Study of Animal Problems will host a provocative and informative one-day symposium, "Animal Mind—Human Perceptions: Implications for Animal Welfare," on Wednesday, November 3. During this meeting, experts will explore the moral status of animals, the subject of impassioned debate since the time of Pythagoras, through discussion of various aspects of animal awareness and human perceptions of animals. HSUS conference participants will receive a special discount if they choose to attend this separate program; check the conference registration form for details.

As always, the conference's final highlight will be the annual Awards Banquet, capped by presentation of the Joseph Wood Krutch Medal to an outstanding humanitarian for his or her significant contribution toward the improvement of life and the environment.

An inspirational program and an historic setting are two good reasons why The HSUS's Annual Conference is an important event on your calendar. Make plans to join us in November, won't you?

Radisson Ferncroft Hotel Rates for the Conference: Single \$45 +, Double \$50 +, Extra Person \$10 +.

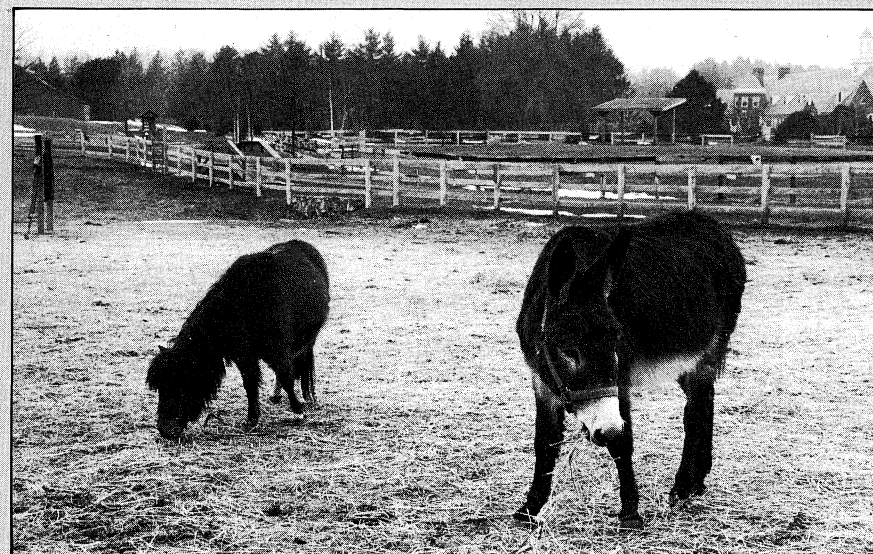
Special Activities

This fall, conference participants will have two special activities added to their opportunities for learning. On Wednesday, November 3, travel by bus to the Massachusetts SPCA's Macomber Farm: An Education Center.

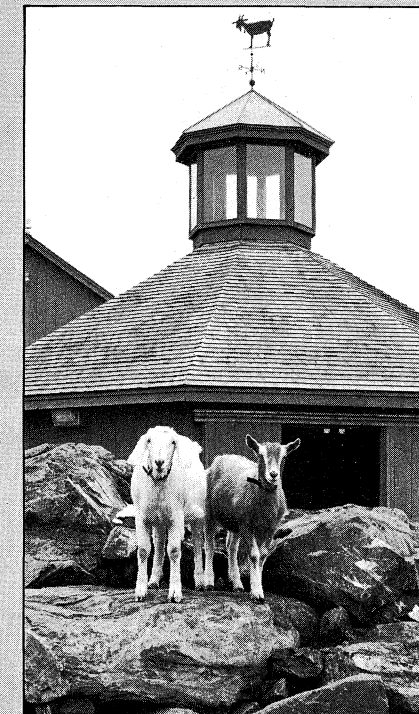
Located on the Framingham, Massachusetts, estate of the late John Macomber, Macomber Farm's magnificent barns and beautiful landscape allow cattle, chickens, horses, hogs, goats, and other livestock to flourish in a peaceful farm setting. Many one-of-a-kind indoor and outdoor educational exhibits with humane themes add to the visitor's enjoyment.

Located on Boston's historic waterfront, the New England Aquarium seeks to make known the world of water through education, research, and recreation. The aquarium, one of the waterfront's landmarks, houses the largest circular glass-enclosed tank in the world and more than 70 smaller exhibit tanks. Saltwater and freshwater species, penguins, otters, harbor seals, dolphins, sea lions, a colorful children's aquarium, and a two-man ocean-research vessel will fascinate visitors.

Join your colleagues and friends on these relaxing and informative outings conveniently scheduled during the conference.



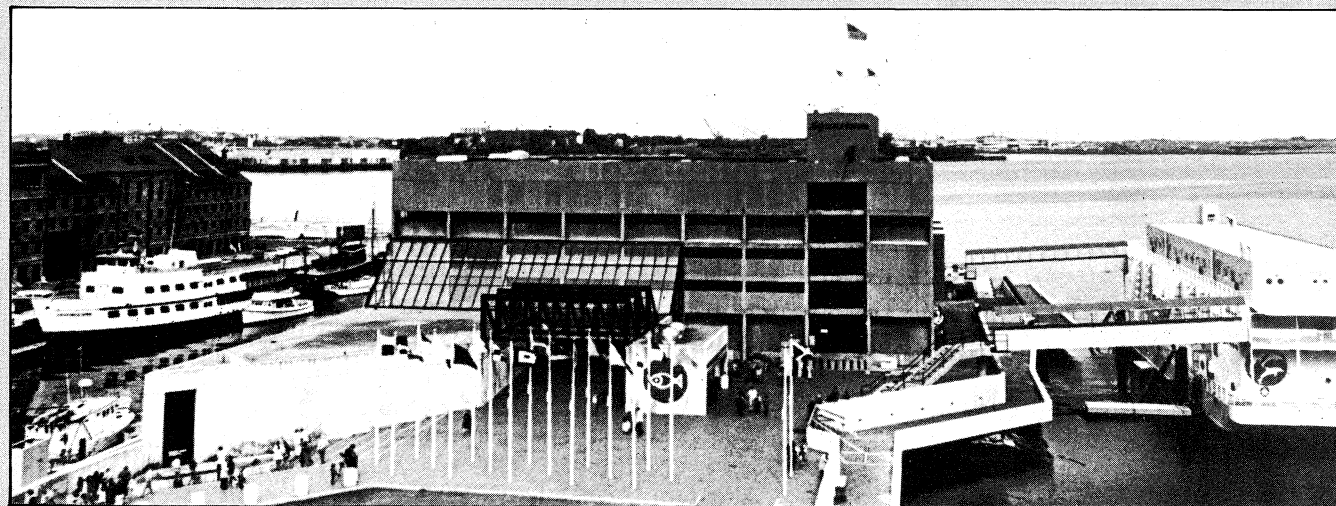
The mansion of the late John Macomber serves as a backdrop for donkeys at the Macomber Farm.



Goats await visitors in front of the goat barn at the MSPCA's Macomber Farm.



Residents of the New England Aquarium's giant tank meet a diver at the Boston waterfront attraction.



HSUS conference participants will have the opportunity to explore the Aquarium on Friday afternoon.

1982 HSUS ANNUAL CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Tuesday, November 2

7:30-9:00 p.m.
Registration

Wednesday, November 3

8:30 a.m.
ISAP Symposium Registration

9:15 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
ISAP Symposium: Animal Mind—Human Perceptions: Implications for Animal Welfare

9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
Visit to MSPCA’s Macomber Farm: An Education Center (includes lunch and transportation)

4:00-6:30 p.m.
Evening Registration

8:30 p.m.
HSUS Reception/Get-Acquainted Social (cash bar)

Thursday, November 4

8:00 a.m.
HSUS Conference Registration

9:00 a.m.
Voices of the Wild: A Sound Presentation by Roger Caras
Opening Remarks
John A. Hoyt, President
Roger Caras, Program Moderator
Coleman Burke, Chairman, Board of Directors

9:30 a.m.
Keynote Address
“Design for Rainbows”
Dr. Amy Freeman Lee

10:15 a.m.
Coffee Break

10:45 a.m.
Strategies for Advancing Laboratory Animal Welfare
Dr. Franklin Loew, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Tufts University
Dr. Andrew Rowan, HSUS Director of Laboratory Animal Welfare
New England Antiviv. Society rep.
Moderator: Patricia Forkan, HSUS Vice President/Program and Communications

12:00-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

2:00-5:30 p.m.
Hospitality Room Open

2:00-3:30 p.m.
Workshops

1. National Campaign for Laboratory Animals—Achievements and Goals
Patricia Forkan, Dr. Andrew Rowan

2. Euthanasia: Dealing with the Dilemma
Bill Smith, Dr. Alfred Jackson

3. Investigating Cruelty: A Systematic Approach
Frantz Dantzler

4. Protecting Wildlife in Refuges
Guy Hodge, Wendy Smith

5. Successful Legislative Campaigning
Martha Hamby

3:30-4:00 p.m.
Coffee Break

4:00-5:30 p.m.
Workshops

1. How Your Society’s Policies Affect Animal Welfare
Sandy Rowland, Phyllis Wright

2. Evaluating Your Zoo
Sue Pressman, Jeanne Roush

3. Resources for Animal Advocates
Guy Hodge, Peter Lovenheim

4. Protecting Laboratory Animals in Your Community (Case Studies on Pound Seizure and State Anti-Cruelty Statutes)
Heather McGiffin, Julie Rovner

5. Designing Evaluation Criteria for Humane Education Programs
Kathy Savesky

8:30-10:00 p.m.
Film Festival

Friday, November 5

8:00 a.m.
Conference Registration

9:00 a.m.
Trapping: Ethics, Management, and Economics
Stephen S. Boynton, Washington Counsel, American Fur Resources Institute

Dr. John W. Grandy, HSUS Vice President/Wildlife and Environment
Third participant to be announced
Moderator: John A. Hoyt, HSUS President

10:30-11:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

11:00 a.m.
Strategies for Advancing Farm Animal Welfare
Dudley Giehl, author of *Vegetarianism*
Dr. Michael W. Fox, HSUS Scientific Director and Director, Institute for the Study of Animal Problems
Third participant to be announced
Moderator: Paul G. Irwin, HSUS Vice President/ Treasurer

12:00-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

2:00 p.m.
Visit to the New England Aquarium and Boston
It is anticipated the visit to the New England Aquarium will take place between 3:00-5:00 p.m. Buses are scheduled to return to the hotel at 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. (the later time for persons desiring to remain in Boston for dinner). This is an optional event and requires an advance registration and bus fee of \$6.

2:00-5:30 p.m.
Animal-Welfare Administrators Symposium
Moderator: Char Drennon
For humane society executives, shelter managers, and animal-control directors.
“You and Your Board of Directors”—John A. Hoyt
“The Humane Society and Full-service Veterinary Clinics”—Phyllis Wright and guest veterinarians
“Coping with Stress in Your Job”—Dr. Alfred Jackson

7:30-9:30 p.m.
Humane Education Programs and Materials: A Sharing Session
Kathy Savesky

Saturday, November 6

9:00-10:30 a.m.
Resolutions Committee Report

10:30-11:00 a.m.
Coffee Break

11:00 a.m.
President’s Address

11:30 a.m.
Annual Meeting of HSUS Members
Treasurer’s Report
Elections Committee Report
Elections to Nominating Committee

12:00-2:00 p.m.
Book Sale

2:00-4:00 p.m.
Hospitality Room Open

2:00-4:00 p.m.
Workshops

1. Open Forum
John A. Hoyt, Frantz Dantzler, Sue Pressman, Kathy Savesky, Phyllis Wright

2. Tactics to Combat Animal Contests
Bill Meade, Marc Paulhus

3. Trapping: Questions, Answers, and Strategy
Dr. John W. Grandy

4. Factory Farming: How It Affects Us—What We Can Do
Dr. Michael W. Fox, Peter Lovenheim

5. Public Relations for the Local Society
Janet Huling

6:30 p.m.
Reception (cash bar)

7:30 p.m.
Annual Awards Banquet
John A. Hoyt, Master of Ceremonies
Presentation of Joseph Wood Krutch Medal



HSUS ANNUAL CONFERENCE
REGISTRATION

Name _____
(please print)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

		Cost Per Person	Total
<input type="checkbox"/> Registration Fee for Entire Conference* (includes Saturday banquet)	HSUS Member	\$40	\$ _____
	Non-Member	\$50	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> 1-Day Registration	Thurs., Nov. 4	\$15	\$ _____
	Fri., Nov. 5	\$15	\$ _____
	Sat., Nov. 6	\$15	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Banquet only (Saturday evening)		\$20	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Vegetarian meal at banquet			
<input type="checkbox"/> ISAP Symposium (not included in fees above)	Wed., Nov. 3 HSUS Conference attendee	\$10	\$ _____
	Symposium only	\$20	\$ _____
	Full-time student	\$10	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Visit to MSPCA’s Macomber Farm 9:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. (Open only to persons registering for entire HSUS Conference; includes lunch)	Wed., Nov. 3	\$ 6	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Visit to the New England Aquarium and Boston (no meals included)	Fri., Nov. 5 2:00-6:00 p.m.	\$ 6	\$ _____
	2:00-10:00 p.m.	\$ 6	\$ _____
Total Enclosed		\$ _____	
(Make checks payable to HSUS)			

Complete and return this form to:
HSUS Conference, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

*Persons sending their registration prior to September 15 may deduct \$5 from the full registration fee. No refunds will be made after October 15, 1982.

Please complete a separate form for each group member registering. A hotel registration form will be mailed upon receipt of this form. You must make reservations directly with the hotel prior to October 13.

S. 1043: The HSUS Testifies for Federal Restrictions on Racehorse Drugging

"This is a humane issue, not a financial one. If the horses had a vote, if the bettors had a vote, if the jockeys had a vote, they would vote for this bill."—Sen. David Pryor

On Wednesday, May 26, 1982, at 9:40 a.m., Thoroughbred racehorses in training at 37 tracks across the country had finished their morning gallops. On 37 shed rows from Belmont Park to Louisiana Downs, aching legs were hosed, tubbed, iced, rubbed, and wrapped to help ward off the pain and stiffness that are the inevitable consequences of pounding day after day on track surfaces either rock-hard or fetlock-deep. On many of those 37 shed rows, horses scheduled to race were being injected—either legally with analgesics or illegally with stimulants or depressants—to get them through the day.

On one shed row, Real Ivor, a five-year-old bay stallion entered in the eighth race at Pennsylvania's Keystone Race Track, was waiting for his 4:11 p.m. start. He had raced well just 11 days earlier, finishing fourth, but suffered from chronic suspensory ligament problems, a common ailment in racehorses with a lot of mileage on them and one often exacerbated by the heavy, deep footing like that at Keystone that day.

At the same moment, in the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C., Senator Charles Mathias, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, banged the gavel, bringing to order hearings on Senator David Pryor's bill (S. 1043), designed to prevent the drugging of racehorses.

The HSUS had worked for four long years for that day (see sidebar on page 17). Field Investigator Marc Paulhus and Lobbyist Martha Hamby had spent months convincing congressmen federal legislation was the only practical, humane answer to racing's drug woes.

Sen. Mathias had warned state racing commissioners in 1981 that, if they did not act quickly to bring about strict compliance with the National Association of State Racing Commissioners' (NASRC) guidelines,



AHPA's Russell Gaspar (left) and The HSUS's Marc Paulhus testify on behalf of S. 1043.

he would have to hold hearings on S. 1043. He was now ready to determine why the racing industry hadn't made more progress in cleaning up racing on a state-by-state basis. To defend the industry's efforts and oppose the legislation was an impressive array of racing's most prestigious and influential officials: The NASRC's First Vice President Dr. Joe O'Dea; The Jockey Club's August Belmont; The Thoroughbred Owners and Breeders Association's President Penny Ringquist; The Thoroughbred Racing Association's (and Churchill Downs President) Lynn Stone; and The Horsemen's Benevolent and Protective Association's Anthony Chamblin. There were others as well.

Speaking for The HSUS was Marc Paulhus. The only other invited witnesses were Russell Gaspar of the American Horse Protection Association (AHPA) and New York state chemist Dr. George Maylin of Cornell University, who spoke specifically on his state's drug-testing program.

The first witness was Sen. Pryor, who explained why he believed S. 1043 deserved passage:

"State and industry efforts to check the abuse of drugs have been

slow in coming. It was a month before I first introduced this legislation in 1980 that the National Association of State Racing Commissioners issued a set of guidelines severely restricting the use of formerly permitted drugs. With the specter of federal legislation, most of the racing states adopted these guidelines and the even stricter ones which followed a few months later. Yet today, under pressure, most of those states have lapsed back into old rules or have adopted strict rules with little or no enforcement to back them up. Today, according to figures compiled from industry publications, not a single state is in full compliance with the NASRC guidelines, and only three are even close.

"It concerns me that some actions have been superficial. During debate over such a medication rule in 1980,

What S. 1043 Would Do

- Establish uniform federal "minimum standards" for horse drug-control programs.
- Require pre-race veterinary inspection of all horses starting a race to screen out injured or drugged horses.
- Require urine and/or blood samples be taken and analyzed from all starting horses. (Currently, samples are taken randomly or only from horses finishing first or second in a race, and not from the animals whose performances were most likely to have been tampered with, the losers.)
- Allow the freezing and storage of fluid samples for retesting when new drug detection methods are developed. (Because new drugs are being concocted every day—"an estimated tens of thousands of chemical substances which could be illegally administered to race horses"—according to Paulhus, and because "even the best testing laboratories are not capable of identifying all of these substances," freezing samples for later analysis is vital to a comprehensive testing system.)
- Establish uniform civil and criminal penalties for drug violations.
- Allow any state which implements a program meeting minimum federal standards to apply for exemption from federal administration and allow a two-year period for states to implement programs to qualify for exemption.

"If this legislation is allowed to die, then racing will go back to its previous practices...."

—Sen. David Pryor



by Deborah Salem



Sen. David Pryor testifies on behalf of S. 1043.

—Boyer Photo

a racing commissioner argued in favor of a strict no-medication policy because it was the most effective way to eliminate federal involvement in this issue. He later stated that the strict new rule could be repealed as soon as the threat of federal intervention disappeared.

"Mr. Chairman, I do not think I am stretching the point to be able to assume that if this legislation is allowed to die, then racing will go back to its previous practices and its drugging problems will continue to tarnish the sport."

Paulhus agreed. "We believe that the horse racing industry has had more than sufficient time to adequately deal with these medication problems and clearly has not shown itself up to the task." Problems associated with even permitted medications such as phenylbutazone "could increase the chances of the horse pushing itself past the point of no return, resulting in breakdown and even death."

Dr. George Maylin verified that sophisticated drug-testing equipment, such as that found in his Cornell University laboratory, was available and could be put in place in every racing state if the racing commissioners wanted it.

Then, Chairman Mathias called his first panel of witnesses against the bill: Ringquist, Stone, William B. Hopkins (of the Harness Tracks of America), and Belmont.

The Thoroughbred industry "needs more time to get its house in order," stated Belmont. "The industry has not yet met its objective but it is moving."

"I don't feel that it is appropriate to raise federal taxes or to divert from our present budgetary allocation for Social Security to regulate... an area...traditionally regulated with the cost borne by each individual state..." added Ringquist, who

assured the subcommittee she was "for" breeding "sound horses that can race on courage...."

(Paulhus, under questioning from Sen. Mathias earlier, had already pointed out that the states take in 445 million dollars from racing annually and that the comparatively small expense for administering a federal drug program could easily be taken from that huge reservoir. No funding for any other federal program would be involved.)

"Racetracks...are having ever increasing difficulties in showing a profit or breaking even financially. Our racetracks cannot afford to absorb this cost as has been suggested in this bill," stated Stone. "I am not a horseman, I'm a businessman. I have many friends who believe Kentucky's medication law is best for the horse, best for the tracks, and best for the trainers."

Sen. Pryor replied: "This is a humane issue, not a financial one. If the horses had a vote, if the bettors had a vote, if the jockeys had a vote, they would vote for this bill."

If the panel believed, stated Pryor, that "more time is needed for the states to come into compliance with the NASRC guidelines," how much more time did they expect?

Echoed Sen. Mathias, "How long, oh how long" could the country wait for compliance? "A major tragedy"—a spectacular, fatal spill or a national race-fixing scandal—could occur at any time, warned the chairman, with the resulting public outcry forcing the federal government to act—and the states would find themselves out of time.

Upon this ominous note, the chairman called the last panel of witnesses, Chamblin and O'Dea. Testified Chamblin: "Owners and trainers are closely and humanely involved with their animals. Our members believe that the use of certain therapeutic medication is safe and provides for the humane treatment of the racehorse. The people who own and train the horses have stated that these medications are necessary for their operations to exist." Sen. Pryor responded with an eloquent defense of the bill he had labored so carefully to construct and had championed for years:

"Although you, Mr. Chairman, call racing an art form or at least a sport, the people involved call it an industry and that is what it is. We

must not lose sight of the humane issues involved in racing."

At 12:00 noon, the hearings adjourned. The HSUS and sympathetic onlookers were heartened by Chairman Mathias's questioning during the hearings. Although those in favor of the bill were far outnumbered by those who opposed it, it was apparent that the tenacity of Chairman Mathias and the commitment of Sen.

Pryor were strong allies of the race horses standing mute and patient on the shed rows.

Said Martha Hamby, The HSUS's lobbyist, "We were greatly encouraged by the day's events. Now we must wait for the Senate subcommittee's report on the bill. We can say 'Hurray for today,' and continue our efforts to keep the bill moving in the Senate, but now we must forge

ahead and fight for hearings in the House of Representatives. With an advocate as articulate, committed, and compassionate as Sen. Pryor, we will have a good chance of seeing enactment of the federal horse racing bill so badly needed in this country."

By four o'clock, the hearings were long over. Real Ivor was in the paddock, waiting for the post parade to begin. The state veterinarian knew

Why Federal Legislation is Needed

The HSUS and Field Investigator Marc Paulhus have worked for hearings on drug abuse in horse racing since 1978. For years, Paulhus documented cases in which therapeutic drugs were given to lame, sore, and unfit animals just to keep them going for a few more races and others in which illegal drugs—narcotics, stimulants, and depressants—were given to sound horses to affect their performances. (Race-fixers such as Tony Ciulla admitted they administered the tranquilizer acepromazine to dull the performances of betting favorites in New York State. See "Crisis: A Sport Swept by Scandal," *The HSUS News*, Summer 1981.) Paulhus heard state chemists recount harrowing stories of massive drug abuse by trainers, owners, and veterinarians. He interviewed countless trainers, track officials, breeders, owners, government investigators, veterinarians, and racing chemists. He spoke as an expert witness before racing commissions in 13 states and before horsemen's groups such as the American Horse Council and The American Association of Equine Practitioners to convince them that drug abuse was a growing problem and one that would not go away.

Time proved Paulhus right. "The industry had misplaced hopes that by allowing the pre-race administration of certain drugs, they could discourage the use of more dangerous substances and illegal stimulants, narcotics, and tranquilizers," he testified. The HSUS named as its new investigator Bob Baker, a former racehorse owner and author of the famous "Yellow

Book" (*The Misuse of Drugs in Horse Racing*) who verified that the use of permitted medications (including phenylbutazone—"bute"—and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, hormones, anabolic steroids, and furosemide) and of illegal drugs was epidemic. No one could any longer deny that there was a major drug problem in the racing industry. (Not one of the racing industry's spokespeople at the Senate hearing *did* deny it.)

The states, however, seemed unwilling or unable to deal with the problems they had. They were perfectly willing to increase the number of racing days they granted tracks each year (an astounding 6,682 in 1981) to increase their revenues (every state takes a big chunk of every track dollar wagered). They were perfectly willing to believe horsemen who said permitted medications were necessary to fill the increased number of races (though that allegation proved false: the average number of starts per horse per year fell from 11.95 in 1961—pre-drugs—to 9.48 in 1979). But, when faced with drug scandals in their backyards, the states suddenly lost their ability to act.

On September 27, 1980, for example, track officials at Keystone Race Track in Pennsylvania informed veterinarians that officials would be administering a newly-perfected test for the presence of Banamine, an illegal painkiller, in horses racing that day. *All* of the track veterinarians admitted to administering the drug to animals on the program. Twenty of the 90 horses entered were scratched be-

cause of *only one test, for one drug, on one day*. No other action was taken by track officials. No track, no state racing commission, no state government seemed willing to jeopardize any part of the betting dollar by confronting a major drug scandal and its consequences—disgruntled fans betting less because they thought every race was "fixed."

The use of illegal and legal medications increased dramatically the number of horses going to the post and returning injured—or not returning at all. Fractured sesamoids, splintered cannon bones, and exploded joints, resulting from the cumulative stress of months of over-racing, became so common that some places were nicknamed "cripple tracks." Often, horses were so badly injured that heroic measures couldn't save them or they weren't valuable enough to be salvaged as breeding animals. Instead, they were destroyed for insurance purposes or sold to slaughterhouses decades before their normal useful lives should have ended.

Although, in 1980, the National Association of State Racing Commissioners formulated strict guidelines governing the administration of drugs, racing organizations were reluctant to make those guidelines part of racing in their states. According to the testimony of Sen. David Pryor, "not a single state," as of May 26, 1982, was "in full compliance with the NASRC guidelines and only three [were] even close."

A federal law such as S. 1043 seemed to be the last hope for America's race horses.

"The horse racing industry has had more than sufficient time to adequately deal with these medication problems and clearly has not shown itself up to the task." —Marc Paulhus



A panel of racing's most distinguished spokespeople included (from left to right) Mrs. Penny Ringquist, William Hopkins, August Belmont IV, and Lynn Stone.



Sen. Charles Mathias, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, calls the hearings to order.

—Boyce Photo

—Boyce Photo

of the horse's problems (it had been laid off for seven months last year while at Delaware Park and had been scratched one day at Keystone in March when the footing was deep) but he found the horse "racing sound" that afternoon. Real Ivor started well. He was second after the first quarter of a mile, and still second after three-quarters of a mile. Then, as the *Daily Racing Form* so succinctly put it, "REAL IVOR dueled outside FREIGHTLINER to near the quarter pole, gave way, pulled up lame, and was vanned off."

Said a state veterinarian after the race, "Real Ivor wasn't totally sound to begin with. Whether he was on 'bute' or not, I don't know—we don't publish a medication list at Keystone. He pulled the suspensory ligaments in the deep, wet going we have had here for several days. No, he won't be destroyed, he is too valuable an allowance horse. He'll be back racing again, most probably."

Sound the Moolah, entered in the third race at Ohio's Thistledown the same afternoon, wasn't so lucky. It "broke down and fell," according to the *Form*. "It caught its front shoe with a hind foot and fractured its ankle," according to the track veteri-

narian. "The horse had to be destroyed."

Passage of federal legislation prohibiting drugging will come too late to help many of today's racehorses—if it comes at all. It will come too late to help the Thoroughbreds who will die because their owners and trainers were too cheap to bear the expense of resting them when they were lame and instead looked for miracles in bottles or syringes. Eliminating medication will not eliminate breakdowns but it will decrease the frequency of lame horses being patched together for another start or two and competitive horses being doctored so their backers can make a killing at the betting windows.

Only 100 senators and 435 representatives can save those horses still running sore months from now. For that reason, The HSUS was gratified by what happened in Washington on May 26 and saddened by what happened at Thistledown and Keystone.

In the Federal Report on page 28, you will see what The HSUS would like our members to do to encourage the House to schedule hearings on S. 1043's companion legislation. The HSUS will continue our efforts on its behalf. The stakes are too great to stop now.

Note: There is no way anyone but the trainers and handlers of the two horses which broke down on May 26 can know whether legal or illegal medications played any part in those animals' physical problems. But, as Marc Paulhus testified, "The relationship of pre-race 'bute' to breakdowns has been proven by Dr. Caroline Gall, the State Veterinarian at Waterford Park in Chester, West Virginia. Dr. Gall's records compared the number of horses that had to be destroyed annually at Waterford before 'bute' was legalized with the total destroyed in years following the adoption of permissive medication. The number of horses Dr. Gall personally killed increased by approximately 120 percent."

Many states don't keep records on how many horses break down annually on their racetracks. One veterinarian at an Eastern track gave us an unofficial tally: in 105 racing days in the first 5 months of 1982, there were 20 breakdowns, or 1 every fifth day. If that average held true nationwide, *there would have been over 1500 breakdowns* in 1981 alone.

The year 1981 was a period of extraordinary challenge for The Humane Society of the United States. Intensifying threats to the welfare of animals were confronted. Farm animals, laboratory animals, marine mammals, and puppy-mill dogs were the subjects of major campaign efforts. Responding to the problems facing these animals, while maintaining aggressive programs combating cruelty in numerous other areas, was the Society's most important challenge of the year.

Threats to animals were more visible in 1981 than in previous years because of the extensive media attention given to the plight of harp seals, confinement-reared veal calves, and "puppy-mill" puppies. The HSUS initiated several major efforts to counter those threats. In the courts, in the halls of Congress and state legislatures, and perhaps most importantly, in America's classrooms, we were able to bring vital animal-welfare issues to the attention of millions of people, many for the first time.

Of course, there were setbacks along with the triumphs. Budget reductions at all levels of government threatened to erase important victories the Society had worked years to achieve.

Several crucial laws faced attack by those who would prey upon, rather than protect, animals.

Uniting against adversity only strengthens our—and your—resolve. The ground-work we have so carefully laid in 1981 will prove indispensable as we move into 1982.



THE HUMANE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES 1981 ANNUAL REPORT

"The industry has not yet met its objective but it is moving."
—August Belmont

Membership and General Public Information

The HSUS News and quarterly Close-Up Reports have been focused to communicate clearly the issues and provide direction for response. Awareness is essential for the implementation of the Society's goals. In 1981, we expanded our series of publications designed to introduce non-members to the specific programs of The HSUS. We added timely pamphlets on hunting, trapping, animal rights, and whale protection to our popular "animal" series.

The Public Relations Department distributed our "Animals...It's Their World, Too" public service announcement to 500 television stations across the country. Several thousand posters warning pet owners of the danger of leaving their animals in cars during warm weather were distributed to a variety of stores and other public outlets.

Program Services

The pledge of some 2 million dollars in grants by cosmetic companies to seek alternatives to the Draize test proved that the Draize Coalition's months of efforts reaped great rewards in 1981. The Humane Society staff, mobilized to aid other species of animals victimized by laboratory experimentation, delivered expert testimony at Congressional hearings on legislation to help laboratory animals. The staff also completed a major study of painful animal experiments and methods of reporting them to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Humane Society played an active and substantial role in the trial of researcher Dr. Edward Taub. Taub's conviction on six counts of cruelty to his laboratory monkeys was heralded across the country and around the world as a landmark in establishing the responsibility of researchers to their animals.

A six-month undercover survey by a HSUS investigator resulted in the launching of a major public awareness campaign last fall, alerting the public to the cruelties faced by "puppy-mill" dogs. Our investigator logged several thousand miles and visited nearly 300 facilities gathering evidence about the conditions under which dogs are bred to produce puppies for the retail market.

The Captive Wildlife Department spent significant time inspecting near-

ly 100 zoos, roadside menageries, and wild animal acts. Our constant pressure resulted in 3 of the nation's worst facilities finally closing down. After considerable advice and instruction from the HSUS staff, 3 other zoos took significant steps toward providing improved care to their animals. In other wildlife programs, The Humane Society's wildlife biologist completed a detailed study on the problems posed by feral animals competing with native wildlife. Our biologist also testified against proposals by the Environmental Protection Agency to lift the ban on Compound 1080, a lethal poison used to kill coyotes in the western United States.

Efforts by The HSUS to end the clubbing of harp seal pups on the ice floes off the coast of Canada continued, encouraging a mass response to protest this activity. In the United States, our efforts significantly contributed to the reauthorization of the Marine Mammal Protection Act which The Humane Society helped pass in 1972. In addition, The Humane Society helped amend a four-nation treaty governing the clubbing of northern fur seals in Alaska. We are hopeful that the new treaty will ultimately end this annual slaughter.

Education Activities and Services

The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education (NAAHE), the educational division of The Humane Society, finalized and published People and Animals: A Humane Education Curriculum Guide which received rave reviews from a 350-school field test. NAAHE also established and awarded the first Humane Education Teacher of the Year award.

The Department of Animal Sheltering and Control expanded its crucial programs to assist local animal-care and-control workers in becoming more professional and effective in their jobs and communities. Phyllis Wright, Department Director, consulted with approximately 300 local animal agencies in 1981. Wright also taught at The HSUS's Animal Control Academy, which issued 72 certificates to students successfully completing courses in animal control and techniques in euthanasia. The Animal Control Department produced a training videotape, "Attitudes on Euthanasia" to aid those workers unable to at-



NAAHE Director Kathy Savesky (right) shows humane educators how visuals can enhance their classroom presentations.

tend the academy. The HSUS added three new agencies to its Accreditation Program in 1981, bringing the total number accredited to twenty.

The HSUS's government-relations staff, keeping our programs constantly before members of the U.S. Congress, their staffs, and other government officials, provided information and expertise on all legislative matters dealing with animals. The department drafted measures that would prevent the use of drugs in racehorses, alleviate the suffering of laboratory animals, and create a farm animal husbandry committee.

KIND Program

KIND, our youth publication, the most significant humane education resource for America's young people, led the way in 1981 designing activities to challenge and excite youth. KIND encouraged its readers to write to their members of Congress regarding changes in the Animal Welfare Act (AWA), the Canadian harp seal hunt, the contemplated changes in laws affecting endangered species, and laws affecting predator control through the use of poisons.

Investigations and Field Services

HSUS investigators experienced a banner year in their crackdown on illegal dogfighting and cockfighting, helping regional law enforcement officials organize raids in Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio. Their efforts resulted in more than 100 arrests and numerous convictions. In Georgia, NBC television newsmen taped a raid as part of a national segment appearing on "NBC Magazine." Efforts continued to halt the use of drugs in horse racing. Valuable aid was provided by The HSUS to a UPI reporter in his five-part series on racing's drug scandals. Our investigator also acted to halt the cruelties of rodeo and the threat to wild-horse populations from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management.

Litigation and Legal Services

The HSUS Office of the General Counsel initiated a major new lawsuit and filed an appeal to another in 1981. The new suit accused the U.S. Department of Agriculture of failing to enforce the portions of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) pertaining to the inspection of research facilities and puppy mills. The Office of the General Counsel also continued its suit against USDA, charging that it failed to enforce animal-fighting provisions of the AWA. We opposed new government inter-departmental regulations which would weaken the Endangered

Species Act. We pressured the Department of Commerce to accept a unilateral reduction of our government's quota of seal "harvests" under certain international treaty provisions. We prodded the Food and Drug Administration to continue the ban against the sale of pet turtles and stepped up pressure against the USDA to close substandard roadside zoos.

Regional Programs and Services

The HSUS's regional programs serve as a critical lifeline extending to distressed animals throughout the country. In 1981, our programs were expanded to include a fifth region. The former HSUS New Jersey Branch officially became the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office under the directorship of Nina Austenberg. The staff of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office orchestrated a highly-publicized protest against a deer hunting season in New Jersey's Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge. Also, we succeeded in preventing the mourning dove from being classified as a game bird.

The staff of the Great Lakes Regional Office pursued major dogfighting raids and prosecutions in Ohio and Michigan and was instrumental in an important Ohio court decision against a "buncher" found to be collecting dogs illegally from local pounds and shelters to resell them for research purposes.

Investigators for the Gulf States Regional Office assisted local police in dogfight, as well as cockfight, raids

in 1981. The office participated in the enactment of a stricter dogfighting law in Arkansas and humane euthanasia legislation in Oklahoma and Texas. Director Bill Meade, a certified architect, provided guidelines on shelter design and improvement to 25 animal-welfare agencies in 11 states.

The West Coast Regional Office staff labored successfully to implement a ban on the importation or sale of raccoons in California. Attention was also focused on two major pieces of legislation: the preventing of elderly people in public housing from giving up their pets; and, also the repeal of a law requiring Los Angeles animal-control facilities to surrender animals for experimentation.

The New England Regional Office staff, in cooperation with the Department of Captive Wildlife, provided major assistance to improve zoos in the region. The New England Regional Office alerted its members to the cruelties of rodeo. The office urged the governor of Maine to cancel an open season for hunting moose, the state's official animal.

Special Projects

To reinforce its pledge to end the world's seal hunts, The Humane Society led other national and international organizations in proclaiming March 1 International Day of the Seal. A major public awareness campaign was created and implemented which focused on the plight of milk-fed veal calves in the United States. The campaign was strengthened with advertisements in The New York Times and six national magazines. We created and distributed business-card-size "NO VEAL THIS MEAL" announcements to be left in restaurants serving milk-fed veal.

Gifts to Other Societies

While many of the activities and programs of The Humane Society are focused in the United States, our commitment to animals all over the world was strengthened. The HSUS substantially contributed to The World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA). The WSPA's field officers perform invaluable work instructing slaughterhouse workers in humane slaughter techniques; investigating the smuggling of endangered species; inspecting the exotic bird markets of

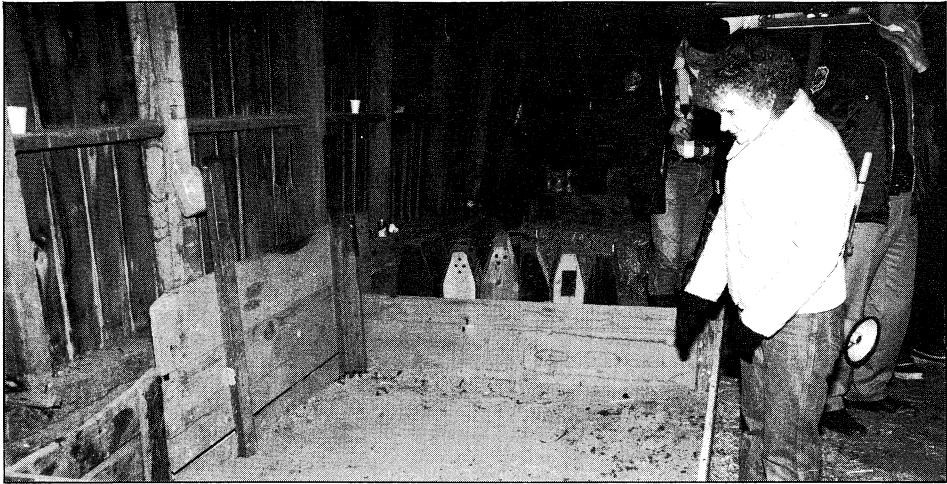


HSUS Director of Captive Wildlife Sue Pressman (left) consults with a staff member at the National Zoo in Washington, D.C.

Asia; and observing the Canadian harp seal hunt. To assist us in our work in the United States, The HSUS also contributed to Monitor, Inc., a consortium of animal-welfare and conservation groups designed to assist in the development of coordinated positions on marine mammals and endangered species.

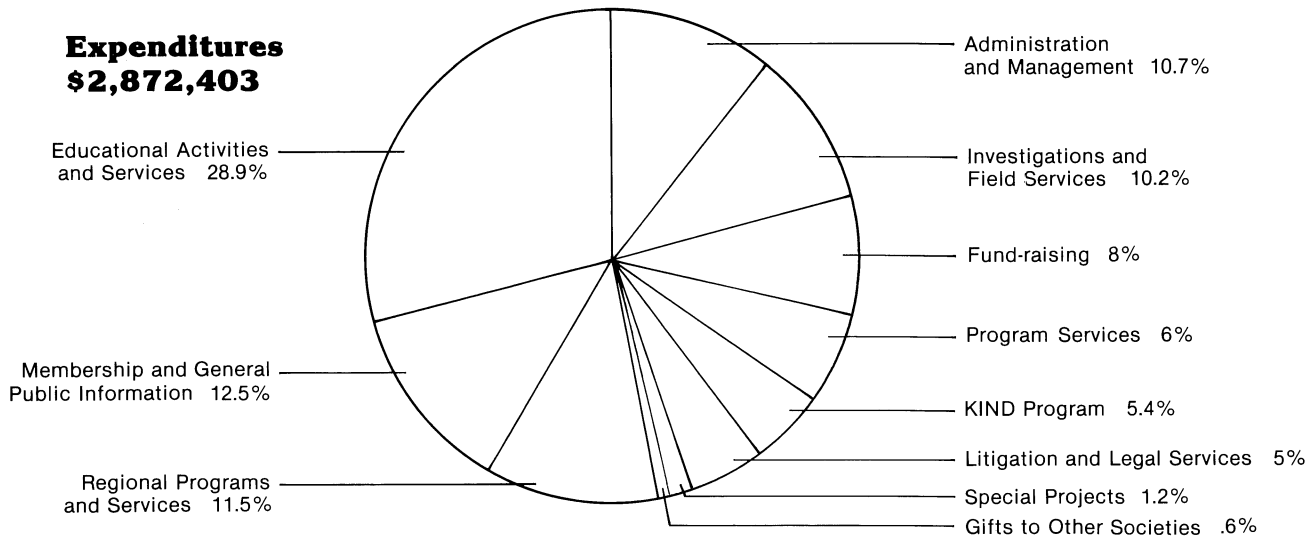
Fund-raising

In 1981, The Humane Society of the United States funded its programs through direct-mail solicitations describing our humane efforts, public service announcements in large national magazines, and the issuance of Close-Up Reports to members and others.



Great Lakes Regional Director Sandy Rowland inspects a cockpit during a police raid in Michigan.

Financial Report: 1981



Operating Income and Expenditures

Income		Expenditures	
Membership Dues	\$ 573,157	Membership and General Public Information	\$ 358,526
Contributions	906,881	Program Services	172,364
Bequests	1,452,285	Education Activities and Services	831,432
Trust Income	114,593	Kind Program	155,983
Investment Income	199,178	Investigations and Field Services	293,725
Publications and Materials	77,770	Litigation and Legal Services	142,833
		Regional Programs and Services	329,181
		Special Projects	35,595
		Gifts to Other Societies	18,000
		Administration and Management	308,008
		Fund-raising	226,755
TOTAL	\$3,323,864	TOTAL	\$2,872,403
		Income over Expenditure	\$ 451,461

The Humane Society of the United States meets the standards of the National Information Bureau. (WGG 6/1/82) Contributions to The HSUS are tax-deductible.

The Status of Animals in Society

When is a rabbit not a rabbit? When it is a laboratory subject, a hunter’s prey or a dinner entree. Then, according to law and custom, it is a completely different animal.

by Dr. M.W. Fox

In our society, an individual’s status is defined either as his condition in the eyes of the law or his rank in relation to others. I believe the legal and social status of animals in human society is not based on any objective, scientific criteria or ethical rationale but rather upon their individual value to that society. This value has its roots in tradition (how a species has historically been viewed or treated); utility (how vital or profitable is its role in our lives); and emotion (how appealing or beautiful it is). The use of these arbitrary criteria has caused tremendous and illogical variations in how different species are treated. Consider, for example, the disparities between the way we view the coyote and his cousin, the domestic dog. Despite their close biological relationship, the two species couldn’t be treated more differently. Our tradition has condemned coyotes as “varmints” or pests, our need has been for their pelts or as recreational targets for sportsmen, and our emotional reaction to them has rarely included compassion. As a result, anyone who systematically traps, starves, burns, gasses, shoots, or poisons coyotes is condoned (on the false and unethical premise of economic necessity) but anyone who treats a stray dog the same way would violate state and federal anti-cruelty laws and—rightly—bring down society’s opprobrium upon his head.

To take another example, farm animals, because they are producers of food and products and are, according to some, not “real” animals (in the sense pets are “real”) can be kept five to a cage two feet square, tied up continuously by a two-foot-long tether, castrated without anesthesia, or branded with a hot iron. A pet owner would be prosecuted for treating his companion animal in such a manner, but these are common practices in farm-animal husbandry, despite those animals’ great biological and psychological similarities to species kept as pets.

Is it logical, ethically tenable, and scientifically valid for society and the law to condone the treatment of wildlife and farm animals with fewer conditional restraints than pet animals and prosecute a pet owner for doing to a pet what, with impunity, a state predator-control officer does to coyotes or a farmer to a sow? Such social and legal inconsistencies do not stand up philosophically, in terms of logic and reason, nor do they stand scientific scrutiny, since the physiological and psychological similarities are greater among rats, cats, and pigs than are the differences, thus demonstrating that there is no scientific basis for such discriminatory treatment. The philosophical argument—that such animals are sentient, have needs, interests, and intrinsic worth—is supported by scientific evidence.

An even more obvious example is how laboratory animals can be experimented upon by supposedly qualified researchers, while the pet owner may not inflict such treatment on his own pet. The pet owner may be liable for prosecution and the researcher spared because the latter is presumed (rightly or wrongly) to be trained and qualified and his/her exploitation of animals is assumed to be of ultimate value to society. As a consequence, the rights of laboratory animals are accorded less standing than those of pets because of their presumably greater usefulness to man.

These socially and legally accepted inconsistencies need to be scrutinized closely. Practices or customs that *benefit society* should stand philosophical and objective (scientific) scrutiny, otherwise how are we to be sure that what is socially acceptable is ethically justifiable? The fact that farm, laboratory, and companion animals are kept for different purposes does not logically justify such inconsistencies. Why should an animal that is to be killed and

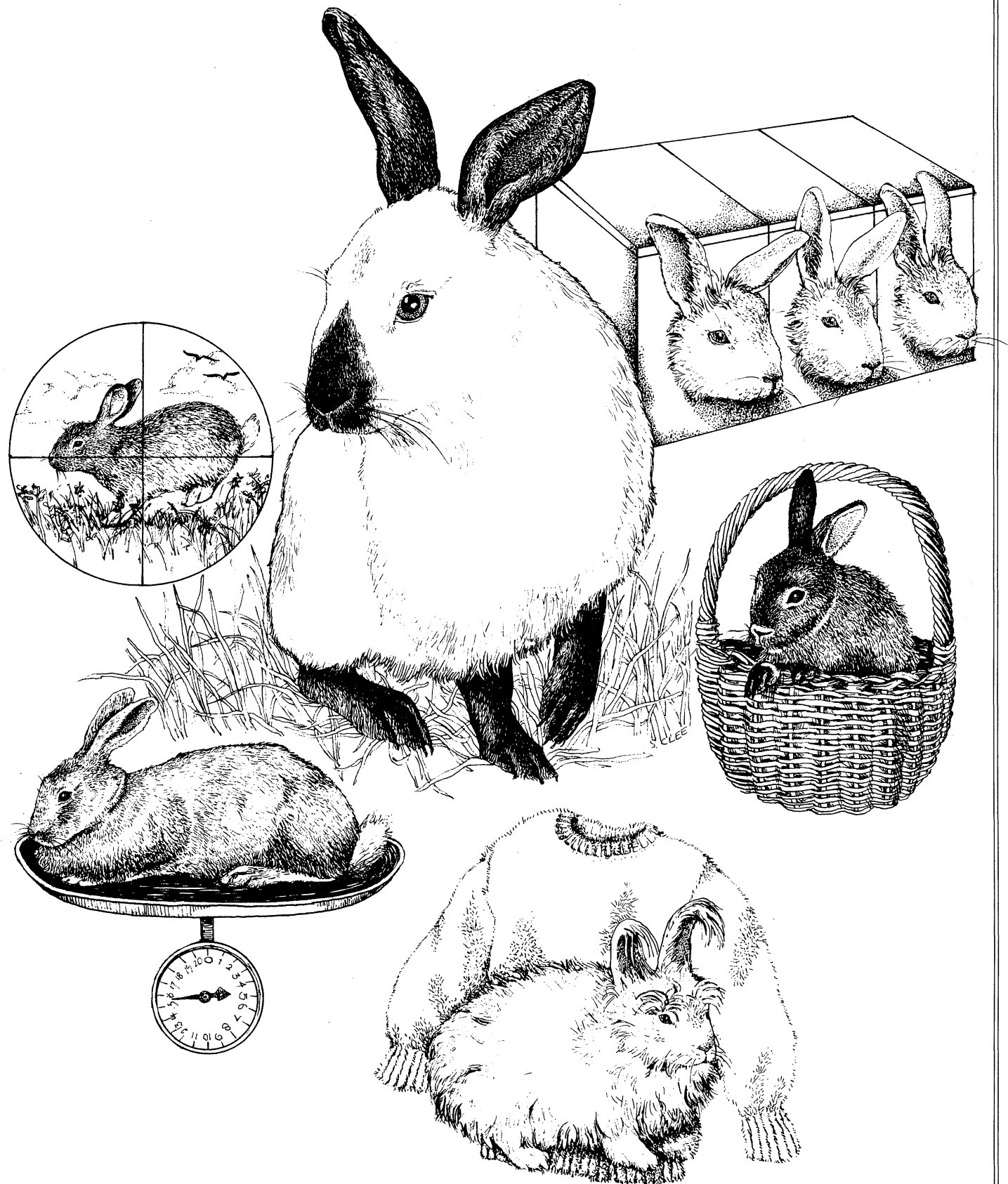


Illustration by Suzanne Clee

eaten, or made to suffer and sacrificed for knowledge's sake, or harvested or exterminated (as is the case with many wild species) have less protection in society than do pets? The difference lies here in the greater emotional value that is placed upon pets, a valuation that unconditional supporters of biomedical research, hunting, trapping, predator control, and "factory" farming criticize as being anthropomorphic. It might be argued that, for the sake of consistency, society should not prosecute someone for burning his cat with a branding iron, keeping a dog permanently held by a short tether, or destroying a litter of pups with a fire bomb. That would eliminate inconsistencies all right, but pet owners—because of their emotional attachment—and animal protectionists would rightly press for reinstatement and strengthening of federal and state animal-welfare and protection laws for *all* animals.

It may be argued that farm animals should be treated with as much respect and care—if not more—than pets, since it is we who will ultimately kill and consume them. The same may be said for the care given laboratory animals, whose suffering and death benefit society through the knowledge gained to alleviate human sickness and suffering. And, it may be argued, since it is we who intrude upon wildlife's world and create "pest" and "predator" problems, we should rectify those problems only by the most humane and ecologically sound means. It is neither rational nor ethical to allow pets to enjoy greater social status and legal protection than others simply because they satisfy our sentimental, emotional, and traditional needs.

It is to be applauded that, at long last, farm animals are being brought within the scope of societal concern for their well-being. U.S. agribusiness publications have stated, "Farm animal welfare is the issue of the eighties; and it's not going to go away." They also recognize that it is an "emotional issue" and while it may be argued that public concern over the welfare of farm animals may be highly emotional and to some extent anthropomorphic, the final decision on farm-animal welfare will be made by the general public if democracy and justice prevail.

The ultimate choice of which predator control and farm husbandry practices and other treatments are acceptable cannot be based upon sentimentalism on the one hand and economic justifications on the other, but upon scientific study, ethics, and commonsense morality.

As a final illustration, consider the rabbit. A rabbit can be perceived (and therefore treated) in a variety of ways that will influence its social and legal standing. It could be a beloved pet, a subject for high school dissection or research, a menu item, or the source of a pair of fur mittens. It could be a farmer's pest, a sportsman's "worthy adversary," or a greyhound trainer's lure. But nowhere is the rabbit valued intrinsically, in and for itself. Our own perceptions and underlying needs, values, and projections create a spectrum of attitudes that determine the rabbit's ultimate social and legal standing. But doesn't the rabbit suffer equally whether it is a pet, a laboratory animal, or a "pest"? Isn't it just as cruel, given the rabbit's ability to experience pain, to torture it in a laboratory or in an open field as it is in a home? Not according to the law!

Our subjectivity renders the concept of giving rabbits fair and equal consideration (under the rubric of animal rights philosophy) utterly preposterous to most exploiters of animals. Yet no less preposterous is the fact that there is no consistent morality or legality in societal attitudes towards animals.

Surely, we must insist, so long as society continues to accept that animals may be exploited and a means to human ends, an ethical contract be made to balance our need to exploit by interposing a moral obligation with respect to and for the animal's intrinsic nature and worth. Such an ethical contract has its foundations in the Judeo-Christian traditions of justice and mercy, and in compassion, understanding, respect, benevolence, and love; and also in the merging philosophy of animal rights. These humane tenets provide the necessary balance to the intrinsic limitations of employing the scientific method *per se* to determine animal welfare, humane codes, assessment of animal sentience, suffering, emotional states, etc. And when such balances are made, the conditional exploitation of animals may be socially, legally, and ethically justifiable, rather than based upon unfeeling and unthinking utility, self-centered emotional and perceptual inconsistencies, and intellectual rationalizations.

Dr. M.W. Fox is scientific director of The HSUS and director of The HSUS's Institute for the Study of Animal Problems.

A Legislator Speaks Out

A conversation with Rep. Tom Lantos



Photo courtesy Rep. Tom Lantos

Serving only his first term as a U.S. Congressman from the 11th District of California, Tom Lantos has already established a reputation as a crusader for animal welfare. After hearing the controversial debate over legislation to improve the care of and promote alternatives to laboratory animals, Rep. Lantos—not even a member of the committee considering the legislation—created a working group for all interested parties to air their views. During laboratory-animal hearings, Rep. Lantos came out strongly for effective legislation to solve the myriad problems associated with the issue. He has also been an articulate opponent of the budget cuts in Animal Welfare Act enforcement proposed by the administration.

News: Since you have been in Congress, you have gained a reputation as one of the leaders in the fight for animal protection. How did you become involved in this issue?

Lantos: I grew up in a family of animal lovers. We always had all kinds of animals around the house, and I have a passionate concern for all living creatures. Of all the things I do, few give me the sense of personal joy or satisfaction I get from trying to protect animals. They need a spokesperson. They have so few! It's a matter of deep, personal commitment. Seeing what this whole national movement is doing is an inspiration.

News: What are the most important issues facing animals?

Lantos: Unfortunately, there are a lot of issues which require attention. I think the problems of lab animals are the most pressing and the most immediate. We need to improve dramatically their use and treatment. We must find alternatives to using animals in research and other areas. The protection of wildlife habitat—that's important. There must be an upgrading of the conditions under which factory-farm animals are raised. The population-control issue is a very serious one for pet animals. We

must improve shelters and animal-placement programs. I think we have not yet begun to scratch the surface of how we can integrate animals into a more civilized and feeling society.

News: Do you ever worry about being typecast as "pro-animal" and not "pro-people"?

Lantos: There is a phony dichotomy between those who are labeled "animal people" and those labeled "people people." I am concerned about all sentient beings.

News: In these days of budget-cutting, it seems programs that protect animals are the first to go. Both from economic and moral viewpoints, do you think that is wise?

Lantos: Speaking as a professional economist, I can assure you the amount of money that goes for this issue [animal protection] in the federal budget is an infinitesimal amount. The notion that it is budgetary stringency that is forcing these cuts is false. From both an economic and humane point of view, this is an area where we *must not* cut back. I think those of us who are committed, for humane reasons, to animal protection will have to band together. I have even given thought to exploring the possibility of an informal caucus of

members [of Congress] who are concerned with animal protection. If the response is positive, I'll move along those lines. It ought to be a non-partisan effort: animals are not Republican or Democrat. The legislative advances made here in recent years are really minimal steps. To slide back into how things were in an earlier era would not only hurt animals but society also would stand self-condemned. It is absurd that, because of inappropriate monetary or fiscal policies, animals should suffer. I will fight it.

News: What can our members do to influence both the passage and effective enforcement of federal animal-protection laws?

Lantos: Practically all organizations concerned with legislation create their own political action committees and become active in campaigns. To the best of my knowledge, animal-welfare groups have considered themselves above the fray. There are those of us who fight for animals because we believe in it, but I think we could get many more allies if it would be important and useful for legislators to take animals' side. I'm being lobbied—as every legislator is—day and night on a million issues, and animal-welfare organizations must get themselves up-to-date. I see no reason why those of us who feel strongly about animal issues shouldn't have

our own list of preferred and not-preferred candidates.

News: Do you think HSUS members accomplish anything by informing their representatives of their views on animal issues?

Lantos: Unequivocally, yes! Letters for and against animal issues pour

"...We have not yet begun to scratch the surface of how we can integrate animals into a more civilized and feeling society."

into my office. They come from my Congressional district, from the rest of the country, and from other nations. It is impossible for a Representative to ignore the feelings of the nation, nor would one want to. The barrage of phone calls, telegrams, and letters to Senators and Representatives was largely responsible for the President's success in passing the tax cut last year. Writing

your Representative is not, alone, enough, but it is an absolutely essential element in any campaign.

News: Is a political solution to animal problems the best solution, or do law enforcement, community involvement, and other activities play more important roles?

Lantos: Community involvement and education are key elements in any campaign to bring about real change. As a legislator, I emphasize effective legislative strategy and working within the system. But legislation alone will not work. Writing a Congressman alone will not work. Community involvement alone will not work. A comprehensive, well-coordinated approach is the best and only way of achieving effective change.

News: Is there one goal or achievement you would like to claim during your tenure in Congress?

Lantos: If, ten years from now, I could feel there are animals that have a more humane and less burdensome, less painful life because of my efforts, the years of service will have been worth it. I think an increased sensitivity to animals is really at the core of everything we are trying to accomplish. Far more than passing specific pieces of legislation or stopping a specific abuse, the goal is to make society look at animals in a different way.

Your intentions are good....

Recently, I received a letter from a law office. The first paragraph states, "This office represents the administrator of the estate of (the person's name). (Name) died on (date) without a will."

The letter was in response to communication from me regarding an earlier request by the deceased for information on naming The HSUS as a beneficiary.

You have heard the often-quoted statistic: seven out of eight Americans die without making a will. This statistic has unfortunate implications for our intentions. We want our estate (whatever size) to be distributed as we wish. Without a will, our intentions may be modified or, possibly, totally disregarded.

It is the intention of this message to urge your decision and action regarding your will. If you have considered the welfare of animals as one of your primary concerns, The HSUS frankly invites you to remember animals in your will through the Society.

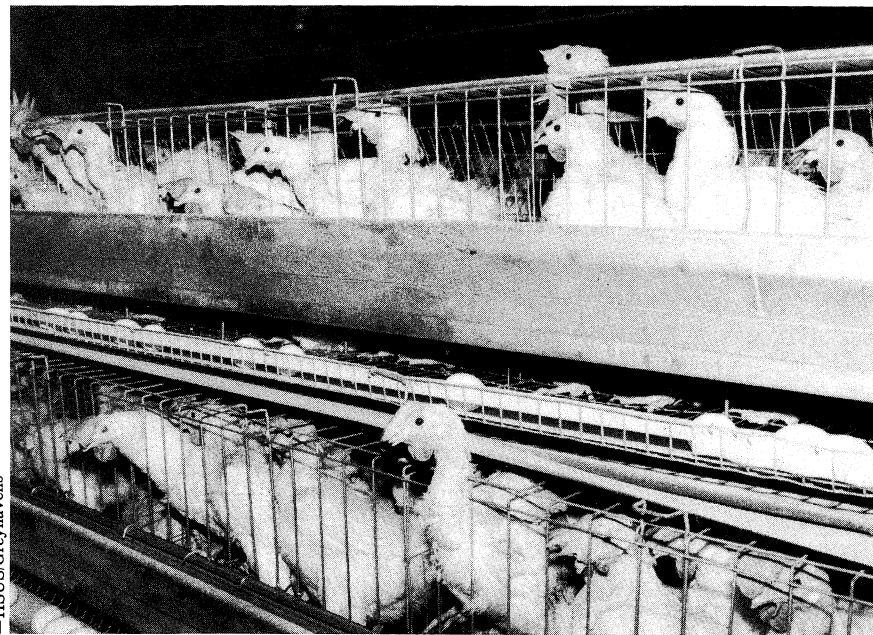
We are pleased to send our booklet, free of charge, on your request: Write: **YOUR WILL TO HELP ANIMALS, The HSUS, Donald K. Coburn, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.**



—HSUS



FEDERAL REPORT



—HSUS/Greyhavens

Conditions in poultry houses such as this one, where seven full-grown hens must live in cages with only 2.7 square feet of floor space, would be studied if H.R. 305 were to become law.

Pressure From Farm Front

Over a dozen farm-industry groups have contacted Rep. Ronald Mottl to express their dislike of H.R. 305, the bill to create a farm-animal husbandry committee (see Fall 1981 *HSUS News*). Although the bill now has 15 committed cosponsors in the House of Representatives, a crucial cosponsor, Rep. Fred Richmond of New York, member of the powerful Agriculture committee, was convinced to withdraw his sponsorship after a visit in February from the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Pork Producers Council. Farm groups convinced Richmond his sponsorship had been "premature," according to the congressman's legislative assistant, and told him they feared the negative publicity generated by animal-welfare groups about farm-animal practices would create a "backlash" against agribusiness.

At this moment, no other cosponsors have withdrawn their support from Rep. Mottl's bill,

but the pressure from national farm groups—from the National Meat Association to the United Egg Producers—will continue. Agribusiness can't afford to let animal-welfare organizations like The HSUS be perceived as too influential or too successful in pleading their case for farm animals.

The agriculture lobby has intensified its pressure on Rep. Tom Harkin, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry, not to hold hearings on the bill. These hearings could be the first major step toward ending the suffering of farm animals which have been excluded consistently from every piece of animal-protection legislation ever to come before Congress.

Let Harkin know you want hearings for H.R. 305: write him at 2411 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Write the same letter to the ranking minority member, Rep. Thomas M. Hagedorn, 2344 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515.

Election Alert

This year is a special one for all 435 members of the House of Representatives and one-third of all Senators: it's re-election year. Some politicians start heading back to their home states or districts in the late summer; others wait until closer to the November 2 elections. Find out from your legislators' local offices when they will be home, then schedule a visit. Mention specific issues of concern to you so that they know animal legislation should have a high priority in the time remaining to this Congress. Time is running out for the bills described below.

On Hold

HSUS Director of Investigations Frantz Dantzler and Director of Legislation Martha Hamby testified before both the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture to keep 1983 funding for the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) at its current levels. A cut in funding would mean even the minimal protection now offered animals by the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) would be eliminated, and countless animals would suffer the consequences. The administration's budget, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), has proposed a 70 percent reduction in APHIS funding for fiscal 1983. If this budget item were adopted in this form, the inspection programs for enforcement of the AWA would end.

APHIS staff admitted to appropriations subcommittee members that, with a budget cut from 4.9 million dollars to 1.5 million dollars, they could no longer afford regular inspections of pet shops, zoos, and other facilities now covered by the AWA. Predictably, they parroted the administration's

(continued)



belief that AWA enforcement could be left up to individual states or private groups.

Dantzler and Hamby told the subcommittee that OMB's proposed budget was tantamount to executive repeal of one of America's most popular laws.

The HSUS is continuing its pressure on appropriations committee members to restore the 3.4 million dollars that OMB has "removed" from the APHIS budget. We have contacted many HSUS members whose senator or representative is on these two subcommittees and would be particularly interested in receiving mail from their constituents supporting full APHIS funding.

Absence of a federal budget has halted congressional efforts to appropriate any money for federal programs in fiscal 1983. Until congress passes a budget in some form, a top HSUS priority—APHIS funding—is on hold.

Trap Trials

Never have there been hearings in the Senate on federal legislation to ban the steel-jaw leghold trap. Only once, in 1975, have hearings ever been held in the House of Representatives. Now, The HSUS is gathering its forces in support of Sen. Lowell Weicker's legislation to ban the trap. Hearings are expected to be held in late July on S. 2239 before the Senate Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution. There, The HSUS expects to square off against hunters and trappers sure to show up to oppose the bill.

The Weicker bill would prohibit the manufacture, sale, and interstate shipment of steel-jaw leghold traps. It would also ban the interstate shipment or impor-

tation of fur or leather obtained from animals trapped in a state or foreign country which has not banned the traps. The legislation calls for fines up to \$5000 and imprisonment of violators for up to two years.

Hunting and trapping interests will pull out all the stops to defeat S. 2239. Ask your senators to cosponsor and actively support this important bill; then, write the chairman and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution to support it. They are: Sen. John Chafee, Chairman, Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution, 5229 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510, and Sen. George Mitchell, Subcommittee on Environmental Pollution, 344 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Thank You All!

These members of Congress and their hardworking staffs have spent hours giving animal-welfare legislation the attention it deserves. They have faced strong opposition. Please write them and convey your thanks for their courageous foresight and leadership.

- Sen. John Chafee for shepherding a strong Endangered Species Act through Congress.

- Sen. David Pryor for introducing S. 1043, the horse racing bill, and for expertly countering the opposition's arguments during the hearings.

- Rep. Margaret Heckler, for cosponsoring H.R. 6245, for helping to organize Republican support for the bill, and for parrying the growing opposition to it.



—Sen. David Pryor

Senator David Pryor: horse racing bill champion

Horse Racing Realities

In the article on page 14 is a complete report on the Senate hearings held in Chairman Charles Mathias's Criminal Law Subcommittee on Sen. Pryor's bill to ban the use of drugs in horse racing (S. 1043). The subcommittee must now decide whether or not to give the bill a favorable report and send it on for review by the full committee. It is very important that HSUS members let Mathias know that we want S. 1043 to receive that favorable report. Write Sen. Mathias at 358 Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

Despite The HSUS's early hopes that this important legislation would receive hearings in the Senate and the House, the House version of S. 1043, H.R. 2331, sponsored by Rep. Bruce Vento, seems to be going nowhere in the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. Chair-



man John Conyers (2313 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515) should be urged to hold hearings on this bill as soon as possible. Additional co-sponsors are also needed: write your representative (at the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515) and ask him/her to add his/her name to Rep. Vento's as sponsors of H.R. 2331.

ESA Triumph

Good news: the Endangered Species Act (ESA) has been reauthorized for three years despite the best efforts of Interior Secretary James Watt, trappers, furriers, and other exploiters who tried desperately to strip those species protected by the act of crucial protection (see the Winter 1982 *HSUS News*).

In the most hotly contested battle, the animal-welfare community, led by HSUS Vice President Dr. John W. Grandy fought tooth and nail to protect the bobcat from destructive exploitation, while providing our strongest support for provisions protecting eagles, sea otters, grizzly bears, and critically needed habitat.

Unfortunately, The HSUS did not get everything we wanted. Congress removed the absolute requirement for "reliable population estimates" as a prerequisite for killing bobcats. But, the essential protection for the bobcat was maintained, as was protection for eagles, otters, and others. Indeed, we even "won one," by having the "economics" of exploiters eradicated from consideration when deciding whether or not to list an animal for protection.

The HSUS thanks our members for responding so willingly to our requests for help in saving endangered species. Our efforts paid off, and you can be proud.

Lab Animals

The long awaited compromise bill to help laboratory animals, H.R. 6245, passed the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology on June 9, thus eliminating yet another obstacle in the difficult task of realizing new protection for laboratory animals in the final days of the 97th Congress. Next, the bill, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Doug Walgren, must be passed by the full committee and then by the entire House of Representatives.

As written, H.R. 6245 would provide some important new protection for animals currently in labs as well as initiate research into and the use of non-animal alternatives. Although the legislation does not go as far as The HSUS would have liked, we believe that, with some modifications, it could prove to be the most effective piece of legislation to help laboratory animals in many years.

Among other things, H.R. 6245 recognizes that alternatives to the use of animals in laboratories should be pursued. It directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services not only to fund alternatives adequately but also to set up an advisory panel to ensure this is done. Additionally, H.R. 6245 directs the National Toxicology Program to increase significantly its allocation of millions of dollars for the research and development of non-animal methods.

For those animals still in research, H.R. 6245 requires that no federal dollars be spent unless their use and care is raised to much higher standards than current law requires. It also mandates the establishment of an Animal Studies Committee in each research facility to inspect

facilities and report deficiencies. That committee will be required to evaluate research methods and experimental design and set up training in alternatives. One member of the committee must come from outside the scientific community and be charged specifically with representing the welfare of animals.

There were two weakening amendments to the bill passed in the subcommittee, one to exempt farm-animal research into food and fibre and another removing the authorization for 45 million dollars to be appropriated over the next three years to develop alternatives. Proponents of the amendments argued that, in the first case, the powerful agricultural community would see that the bill did not pass if farm animals were not left out, and, in the second, that congressional Republicans, given the current budget climate, would not vote for any bill that authorized any new money to be added to the federal budget.

The amendment to remove the 45 million dollar, three-year appropriation was replaced with language that stipulates National Institutes of Health would allocate "adequate" funds from its budget for alternatives research. The HSUS is lobbying for a change that would direct the Department of Health and Human Services to spend an amount equal to the new funds the bill originally authorized, *over and above* the amount currently being spent to find alternatives. We are also working to get the new protective measures into force as quickly as possible.

HSUS members should immediately ask their representatives in the House to co-sponsor and vote for H.R. 6245 and fight any further weakening amendments.



TRACKS

(continued from page 3)

it has four legs, nice brown eyes, and a wagging tail."

"I think a shelter dog or pup that has perhaps had some neglect early on would be as good or better a candidate for training as a well-cared-for puppy because they are all so pleased to be handled. I trained six dogs on live television—all shelter dogs—in about ten minutes! The next day, 300 shelter dogs [across Great Britain] found good homes. People could see what we could do with shelter dogs. At home, I never handle pedigreed dogs, always shelter dogs. After all, those are the dogs we want to prove to people can be nice dogs."

And what about cats—can they be trained?

"No, not the way dogs can be," says Woodhouse firmly. "I always say, 'A tin of sardines and a cat and you've got it.'"

Teachers Cited

The teachers, parents, and students of St. Michael's School, in Levelland, Texas, have convinced The National Association for the Advancement of Humane Education that their principal Arlene Brooks is a very special teacher. Dr. Brooks has been named NAAHE's 1982 Teacher of the Year. "Once

again," said NAAHE Director Kathy Savesky, "we were astounded by the extensive activities and exceptional credentials of the nominees." Finalists in the prestigious competition inaugurated last year were Suzanne Glencer of Pittsburgh, PA, Kenneth Hubregson of Pittsford, NY, Sheila Schwartz of Brooklyn, NY, and Diane Wiet of Cicero, IL.

Good Dog News

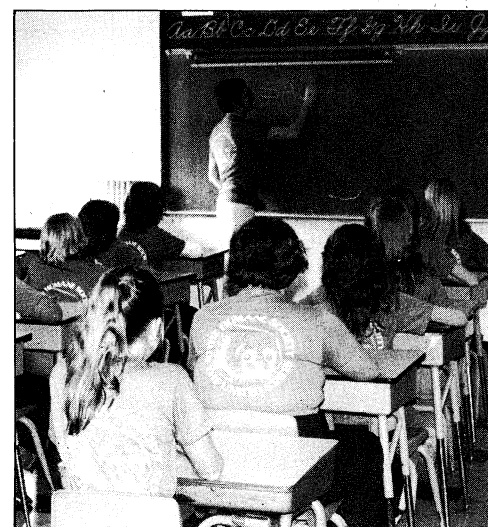
And, in a final canine note, we report on an editorial in April's *Greyhound Review*, the publication of the National Greyhound Association. Writer Greg Farley bemoans the loss of Ralston Purina's sponsorship of the Greyhound Grand Prix (see Tracks, Winter 1982 *HSUS News*), at least partly due to the protest of HSUS President Hoyt. "The sooner greyhound racing makes peace with The HSUS, the better off it will be," is

Ralston Purina's view, according to Farley. (The HSUS objects to the use of live lures in greyhound training, among other things.) "Ralston Purina is in no position to tell greyhound racing how to conduct its business," Jim Reed of Ralston Purina, is quoted as saying, "But I think greyhound racing knows what it has to do."

Attracting sponsors to an event condemned by an organization like The HSUS will be an uphill battle, according to Farley. We hope so.

Shirt Success

We've sold thousands of our "Club Sandwiches, Not Seals" T-shirts over the past months, but we have a limited quantity still available. Why not order a shirt or two for the summer? Use this coupon for your order.



Shirts are royal blue with white print. The front reads: CLUB SANDWICHES, NOT SEALS; on the back is a picture of a harp seal pup inside the HSUS logo. Shirts are available in MEN's sizes S, M, L, XL. (Small fits a small woman or large child). Shirts are \$6 each (\$5.50 each for 4-9 shirts and \$5 each for 10 or more).

Please send me _____ shirts at _____ each.

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Please return this coupon with full payment, to SEAL SHIRTS, HSUS, 2100 L Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20037. Please allow 3 weeks for delivery.

A lot of people don't necessarily like snakes. But few sensible, humane people would deny them the right to their bit of territory in the isolated woods, fields, and valleys of the southeast. Fewer still would go out into the hinterlands looking for them, drag them out of gopher tortoise burrows, build a whole festival around their display, and torment them. Unfortunately, there are folks

Snakes Don't Rate Southern Hospitality

in Texas, Oklahoma, Alabama, and Georgia* who do just that. This spring, HSUS investigator Bob Baker observed one of the biggest rattlesnake roundups.

The Evans County (Georgia) Rattlesnake Roundup, held this year on March 13 and 14, has been a staple of the region's social calendar since 1967, when a local youth was bitten by an eastern diamondback rattlesnake on his parents' farm. The incident convinced the community there was a large and dangerous rattlesnake population that needed rounding up. Over the years, the roundup has evolved into a major event, including 200 arts and crafts exhibits, variety shows, collectables and antiques exhibit, parade, beauty pageant, a full day of gospel singing, and street dancing.

Hunters begin collecting snakes in late fall or early winter and continue until the warm weather comes to Georgia. Rattlesnakes hibernating in

gopher tortoise burrows are flushed out by hunters who blow gasoline fumes into a rubber tube inserted in the hole. If the snake doesn't appear, the hunter simply digs up the burrow to get it. The snakes are held for months at a time, without food or water, in the mistaken belief that they will continue their hibernation in the storage sheds or barns the hunter uses to house his collection before the big event. Once disturbed by the hunter, however, a snake will often not return to proper hibernation in captivity, and the resulting stress increases its metabolic rate and depletes its fat reserves. The snake will become emaciated, dehydrated, and often die.

Once at the roundup, the snakes are milked of their venom—their glands squeezed with severe pressure to obtain as much venom as possible—and, finally, after all the fun, "disposed of." The snakes are, reportedly, sold to individuals for meat and skins.

According to Georgia's hunting regulations, it is unlawful to "disturb, or destroy the dens, holes, or homes of wildlife, to blind wildlife with lights, or to use explosives, chemicals, electrical or mechanical devices or smokers, in order to drive them out of their dens, holes or homes."

The Evans County method of capturing snakes clearly violates these regulations. When The HSUS's Frantz Dantzler brought this fact to the attention of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, however, Commissioner Joe Tanner informed him the Georgia General Assembly had just exempted poisonous snakes from the regulation's protection.

Undeterred, Dantzler pointed out hunters are destroying the homes of gopher tortoises, not exempted from the law, in their attempts to get at the snakes. So far, no reply has come from Tanner.

The roundups are over for this year. The HSUS will continue to pursue legal angles in all four southern roundup states to convince officials they would be better off without spring-time rattler extravaganzas.



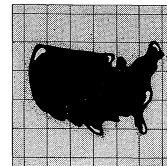
—HSUS/Baker

The tremendous muscle contractions of an emaciated snake at the Evans County festival flatten its body as it struggles to escape the grip of its handler. Seldom are snakes seen in such distress.



—HSUS/Baker

Tastefully togged in tiaras and queenly outfits, beauty contestants watch hunters dig up and display a rattlesnake prior to the Evans County (Georgia) Rattlesnake Roundup held in March.



AROUND THE REGIONS

Mid-Atlantic

Workshop Wows New York

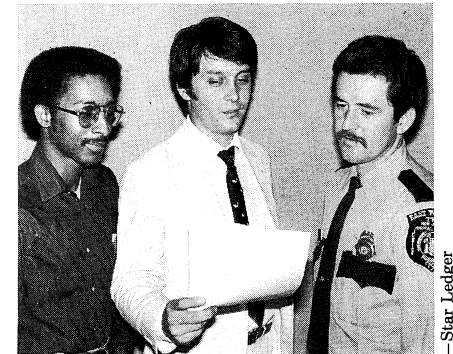
For 12 years, The HSUS has taken its expertise—in the form of its nationally experienced staff—to animal-control professionals all across the country in a unique series of workshops. On May 6, over 100 animal welfarists heard seven HSUS national staff members, including HSUS President John Hoyt and Scientific Director Dr. Michael Fox, speak at a two-day workshop entitled "Solving Animal Problems in Your Community," in Newburgh, New York. Charles Herrmann III, Sue Pressman, Marc Paulhus, Nina Austenberg, and Phyllis Wright rounded

out the HSUS delegation to the session, sponsored jointly by The HSUS's Mid-Atlantic Regional Office and the New York State Humane Association.

...and New Jersey

On April 27, participants in an animal-control seminar in Trenton, New Jersey, heard Phyllis Wright, Marc Paulhus, and Regional Director Nina Austenberg speak on topics as varied as how to catch a stray dog, document a cruelty case, promote a humane society, and euthanize a former pet without guilt. "Information received from those who attended indicated that this was one of the most informative and practical seminars that has been conducted over the past several years," stated

Dr. Robert Goldsboro of the New Jersey Department of Health, co-sponsor with the Mid-Atlantic office of the event.



—Star Ledger

Field Investigator Marc Paulhus (center) discusses the program for the Trenton (NJ) animal-control training seminar with LaMarr Wingo (left) of Asbury Park and Norman Billings, Jr., of East Windsor.

New England

Mass Seizure

The regional office has joined several state humane organizations in calling for the repeal of Massachusetts's pound seizure law. The Bay State and Minnesota are the only two states that require animal-control facilities to give up pound animals for research.

Blow for Elderly

Despite a successful committee hearing and unanimous approval in the state senate, a bill that would have permitted elderly residents of public housing in Connecticut to keep a cat, dog, bird, or

fish as a pet was scrapped and re-committed to the Planning and Development Committee, ending its chances for passage this year. Regional Director Dommers observed, "We will launch another major effort next year. We've seen success along these lines in elderly units in Maine, and the California bill (see Around the Regions, Winter 1982 *HSUS News*) has set a precedent. This bill wouldn't have cost the taxpayers a cent, and it would have brought joy to so many of our elderly citizens."

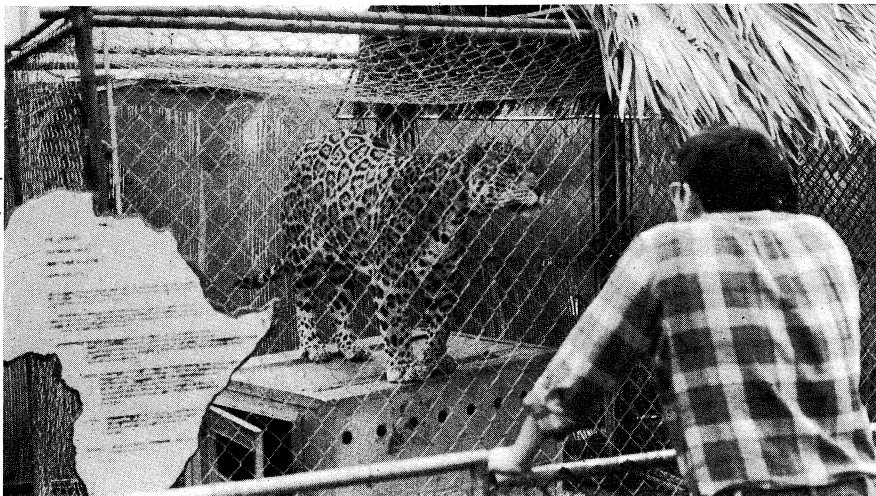
Moose Game

Despite the strong objections of The HSUS and several other animal-protection groups, Maine has changed the status of its official state animal, the moose, from a protected, non-game animal to a game animal. Letters of protest

have been sent to Governor Joseph Brennan and other state officials, and efforts are underway to force a referendum on the question during this fall's state elections.

Exotic Ills

The regional office has fought for a number of years against the practice of keeping wild animals as pets, but several recent news events have made the campaign more urgent. In April, a family's pet raccoon mauled a sleeping infant in Connecticut. Elsewhere, a two-year-old, 60 lb. cougar is the focal point of its owner's attempts to obtain a local permit to keep the animal. Regional Director John Dommers has initiated action to make state laws regarding keeping potentially dangerous wild animals in domestic settings, at the very least, more stringent.



With only its traveling cage as protection from the elements, a jaguar provides a stimulating educational experience for a shopping mall visitor in Texas. The Gulf States office continues to track down the "African Safari Zoo" of which this animal is a part.

Gulf States

On Safari

Another substandard animal roadshow has been spotted by Gulf States Investigator Bernie Weller, but the "African Safari Zoo" seems to have disappeared into the wilds of Louisiana before The HSUS and the USDA could catch up with it. Weller first inspected the facility, festooned with bamboo and palm fronds, in a shopping center in Kingsville, Texas. He found poor caging, thin lions, and primates, ferrets, and raccoons (no doubt genuine African residents!) without adequate shelter. Although the proprietors stated theirs was a USDA-licensed operation, a check with the government's Austin office verified

they hadn't been licensed since losing their permit some months earlier. Weller and the USDA set out to track down the traveling safari park. After leaving Beaumont, Texas, for Lake Charles, Louisiana, however, the "African Safari Zoo" was claimed by the deepest, darkest world of southern shopping malls and hasn't been sighted since. Weller will continue to follow the "African Safari Zoo" and other poorly maintained, half-baked roadshows like it throughout the region. We shall keep our members posted on his travels.

Ten Years of Heartburn

Justice, at least the way the U.S. Department of Agriculture administers it, works slowly, but occasionally it does work. After

years of effort by the Gulf States Regional Office, a caged bear called Sody Pop, one and only resident of Tom D. Stodghill's bear exhibit in Quinlan, Texas, may finally be freed from his miserable existence in a filthy, cramped cage strewn with empty soda bottles. The generous public has been buying Sody Pop liquid refreshment in order to watch him drink carbonated beverages directly from their containers. The USDA found Stodghill guilty of a violation of the Animal Welfare Act in improperly caging Sody Pop and not providing him with clean water. Stodghill could be fined up to \$1,000.00, have his license revoked or suspended, and be ordered to desist from further violations of the act. What will happen to Sody Pop remains to be determined.



In 1973, Sody Pop was photographed chug-a-lugging orange crush from a bottle. The bear is still at it.

West Coast

Dogfighting Gets Serious

A new law goes into effect July 10, 1982, which upgrades dogfighting from a misdemeanor to gross misdemeanor level in Washington state. HB 621 originally called for felony penalties, but unfortunately, State Senator Newhouse had it reclassified on the basis that "felony penalties belong only on crimes against people, not animals." West

Coast Regional Director Char Drennon stated, "Dogfighting is a particularly heinous crime, and we are forwarding some examples of felony penalties involving cruelty to animals to Senator Newhouse." We will continue to seek felony status for dogfighting in the state's next legislative session.

Staying in Control

The HSUS's Animal Control Academy held its 100-hour Animal Control certification program at

Peninsula Humane Society's Humane Education Center in San Mateo, California, in February. Forty-four students from five states, including Alaska, attended.

The HSUS's Animal Control Academy opened its doors in October, 1979, in partnership with the University of Alabama's Law Enforcement Academy to answer a critical need for professional training in animal control. It continues to attract a wide variety of animal-control workers in every part of the country.

Great Lakes

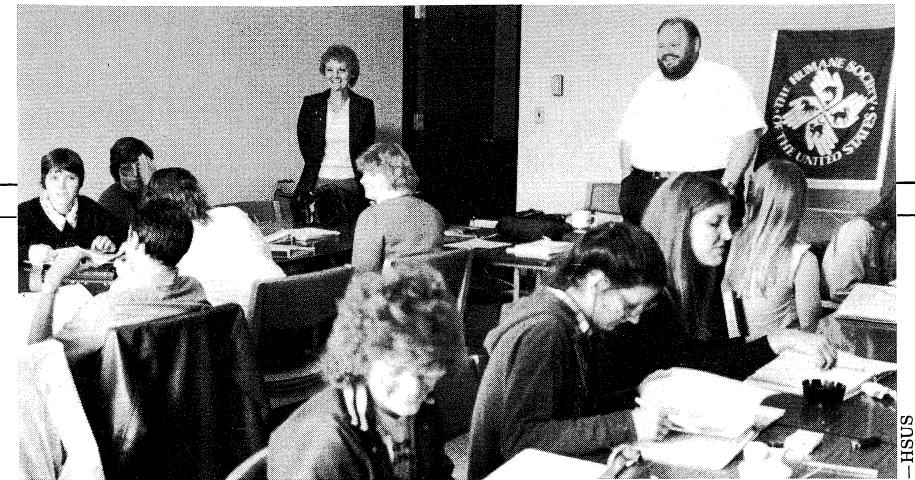
Bunching Back in News

The Great Lakes office continues its battle against bunchers, dealers who collect dogs or other animals to sell to research facilities and individuals (see "Around the Regions," Spring 1982 *HSUS News*).

Less than one month after the permanent injunction granted against Kiser Lake Kennels, Rep. Walter McClaskey introduced a bill that would make bunching legal in Ohio. The bill paves the way for any USDA-licensed dealer to collect dogs from Ohio pounds. Field Investigator Tim Greyhavens testified before the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee against this damaging legislation, and Regional Director Sandy Rowland wrote all major Ohio newspapers asking that they oppose it.

Workshop Alert

The Great Lakes regional workshop, "Solving Animal Problems in Your Community," will be held



Regional Director Sandy Rowland (standing, left) and HSUS Animal Control Academy Director Hurt "Bill" Smith (standing, right) participated in the May 10-26, 1982, session of The HSUS's popular Animal Control Academy, in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Some of the 58 participants, who received 100 hours of animal behavior, first aid and disease recognition, investigation, chemical capture, euthanasia techniques, and communications, take notes in the foreground.

September 16-18 at the Hyatt Regency in Woodfield, Illinois, just outside Chicago.

Participating in this year's gathering will be HSUS President John Hoyt, Dr. Michael Fox, Phyllis Wright, Frantz Dantzler, Kathy Savesky, Sandy Rowland, and Tim Greyhavens.

The regional office has arranged for reduced room rates at the Hyatt Regency for those attending. Anyone interested in this workshop designed for humane society leaders, animal-control agents, municipal officials, shelter workers, and humane educators should contact the Great Lakes Regional Office.

Wisconsin Fights Back

In response to the public outcry against dogfighting following the very successful raid by the Wisconsin Humane Society and The HSUS (see Spring 1982 *HSUS News*), Wisconsin recently enacted a tough new felony law against all forms of animal fighting. The law, which also requires veterinarians who treat animals injured from fighting to report the owners' names to law enforcement officers, and makes taking part in or allowing a place to be used for animal fighting a felony punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and up to 2 years in prison.

MOVING?

If you have moved, or are planning to, please send us this coupon so we can correct our mailing list. Attach your present mailing label below, then print your new address. Mail to: The HSUS, 2100 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

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LAW NOTES

Clinic Memorandum Available

In late 1981, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) ruled the operation of a full-service veterinary clinic by a humane society was a business activity whose income was fully taxable (see the Spring 1982 *HSUS News*). The HSUS General Counsel's Office now has copies of that IRS Technical Advice Memorandum covering the operation of full-service clinics by humane organizations. This IRS ruling focused solely on the income-tax status of the specific society involved.

A Virginia state court, in a separate case, has now ruled that the operation of another organization's clinic must be halted because it falls outside proper charitable activities as described in its Virginia state charter. The court also held that the organization was in violation of the Virginia drug-control act and was ineligible for a license to practice veterinary medicine under state law.

Since there have now been two rulings against humane societies operating full-service clinics for two different reasons, any expansion of a humane organization's clinic beyond spay/neuter operations must be carefully considered. That decision should be based upon legal advice relating not only to the Internal Revenue Code but also to laws governing charitable corporations and veterinary practice in individual states.

HSUS Moves to Halt Wild-Horse Slaughter

In its suit against the Department of the Interior (see the Spring 1982 *HSUS News*), The HSUS and the American Horse Protection Association (AHPA) have moved for a preliminary injunction against the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) policy of

automatically killing "excess" wild horses and burros once they have been held by the BLM for 45 days without being adopted.

The HSUS and the AHPA contend this policy violates the Wild, Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act requiring private placement of excess horses in the face of a large public demand for horse adoption. The BLM opposes this motion, arguing that no effective demand exists for the 352 horses and burros held for more than 45 days and that fiscal constraints make this determination "reasonable."

HSUS Suit Dismissed

On April 7, 1982, Judge Gerhard Gesell dismissed The HSUS's lawsuit brought against the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for failure to enforce the humane-care requirements of the Animal Welfare Act (AWA) at the Institute for Behavioral Research and other research labs (see "The HSUS Files Suit Against USDA," Winter 1982 *HSUS News*).

The court reasoned the AWA gives the USDA broad discretion in enforcing its humane-care requirements and the USDA cannot be compelled to enforce the act against any particular violators.

The court decided not to rule upon whether animal-protection organizations may assert the rights of animals which have been mistreated. Instead, it determined there was no clear statutory obligation to enforce the AWA in the manner described in the suit.

The decision underscored the federal court's view that Congress, in drafting the AWA, did not hold the USDA to a standard of good administration that is clear, exact, or stringent enough to be enforceable in the courts by third parties such as The HSUS.

The HSUS is considering whether to appeal this ruling. We are also currently actively involved in a

suit in federal court in Baltimore, Maryland, which urges the court to invoke its powers to protect the IBR monkeys from further abuse. The suit alleges criminal statutes are completely inadequate to protect these animals and asks that the National Institutes of Health be prohibited from ever returning the monkeys to IBR. Instead, we ask we be named their "next friends" or "guardians" in order to "assure their safety, health, protection, and humane treatment."

Court Affirms License Check

A recent decision by the Supreme Court has confirmed the importance of local animal-licensing regulations. The court declined to hear a case brought by a Louisiana couple who argued the early-morning inspection of their property for compliance with local animal-licensing and -vaccination requirements and their subsequent arrest by sheriff's deputies were unconstitutional. The couple challenged their conviction on the grounds that the deputy entered their house without a warrant (and, thus, the arrest was illegal); and that the animal ordinance was unconstitutional because it permitted searches-and-seizures in violation of the Fourth Amendment. Prosecutors argued warrantless inspections are legal in emergency situations, and that an emergency situation *could* arise from having an unvaccinated dog on the premises. The Court, by refusing to hear the case, left the couple's conviction standing and, therefore, agreed that an unvaccinated dog could potentially create an emergency situation for the community.

Compiled by HSUS General Counsel Murdaugh Stuart Madden and Associate Counsel Roger Kindler.

"Waiting for Santa"

Just in time for Christmas are two of the most appealing pets ever. The HSUS's new Christmas card is now ready for pre-holiday ordering. Artist Paul M. Breeden has recreated in green, gold, and black a scene sure to be repeated in household after household this holiday season. Perched on a gift bound to be for her is a dozing kitten, with one eye peeled for the Old Gent, while her companion guards the brightly decorated tree.

Inside is the greeting, "May this season bring Peace to all living creatures."

The HSUS Christmas card is an annual sellout, so don't delay—order plenty. There are 25 cards, with envelopes, in each box. The price is \$7 a box, \$6 for each if you order 4 or more boxes.



(Actual size is 5 x 7 inches)

Make all checks or money orders payable to The HSUS and send this coupon or facsimile to:

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HSUS Christmas Card Order Form

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per box.

Send the cards to:

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Name _____

Address _____

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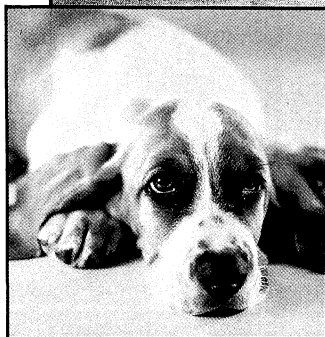
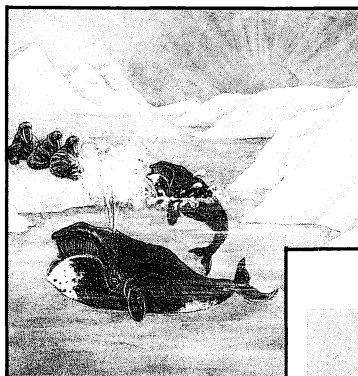
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	Birds of a Feather	6.95	
	Company of Cats	6.95	
	Horses	6.95	
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10% Discount 3 or more _____
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Whales And Friends



Doggone!

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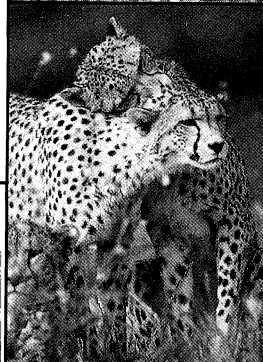
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Birds Of A Feather



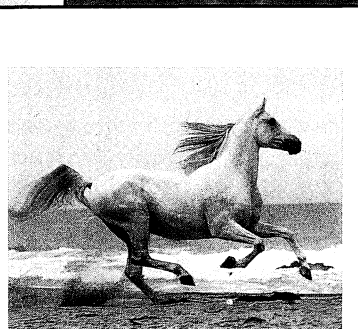
In The Company Of Cats



Bless The Beasts



Baby Animals To Love



Horses

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